THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE)
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy ..... 3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week) ..... 25 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail, (per year) ..... $10 00.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1870. NO. 136.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The Traffic in Cadetships.

Further Developments Before the House Military Committee—Prospects of the Educational Bureau—The Postal Telegraph—The Proposed Territorial Government for Washington—The New Policy Towards Railroads—New Proposition to Tax Whisky—Admiral Farragut Recovering.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 19, 1870.

The Sale of Cadetships.

Taking testimony concerning cadetships was continued to-day. One witness testified that he made an arrangement to buy a cadetship for third parties from Hon. John Dewees, of North Carolina, and that the nomination was made; that before its formal acceptance, Dewees revoked it on the ground that he had to use it to buy off a State Senator from a purpose to get himself nominated to Congress in place of Dewees, and that this Senator also agreed in addition to vote for a railroad bill before the Legislature. The same witness testified to having both cadet and midshipmen appointments from Mr. Blackburn, of Louisiana, a member of the last House, and contestant in this, for fifteen hundred dollars. The same witness testified that he arranged with Whittemore, of South Carolina, for his West Point appointment; that the parties who desired the place got it, and subsequently two thousand dollars was sent by them to Whittemore's district for campaign purposes. Whittemore appeared before the committee and said the money was sent as stated, but without his knowledge. The letter of Whittemore's which the committee has, confirms this statement so far five hundred dollars, was for his naval cadetship. Commodore Upshur, of the Navy, who has been stationed in South Carolina for several years, was appointed at the request of his son by Mr. Hoge, of that State. The witness said that he had applied to Mr. Hoge for the nomination, but that one had already been made. Admiral Porter then joined in the request that if the one appointed failed, young Upshur should succeed to the nomination. Hoge consented then, at an expense of one thousand dollars, persuaded the one first nominated to withdraw, and then Mr. Hoge got the place. Mr. Upshur was most emphatic in denying that any improper steps were suggested or sanctioned by Mr. Hoge in the matter.

West Point Matters.

The following persons have been agreed upon by the President as visitors to West Point: Rev. Dr. Bannister, Chicago; Senate Chaplain Newman and John Mason Brown, of Kentucky.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 20, 1870.

The Educational Bureau.

The House of Education comes before the House for judgment the next time that body goes into Committee of the Whole on the General Appropriation bill. The Committee on Appropriations put into the bill a proviso repealing the law by which the Bureau was established, but on Sunday it was decided not on a point of order, and the pending motion is so appropriate $15,000 for the expenses of the bureau during the coming fiscal year. For the first year of its existence the bureau had $7,850; for the second year $20,000, and for the present year $8,000. The question of continuing it is tolerable sure of being debated. The Joint Committee on Retrenchment, the House Committee on Education, the Secretary of the Interior and President Grant are in favor of the bureau, and of transferring to it the school work of the Freedmen's Bureau. The House Committee on Education has already acted upon the recommendation of the President and Secretary, and will report a bill making the transfer as soon as it has an opportunity. The Retrenchment Committee on Saturday agreed to the transfer, but will hold another meeting to perfect the bill, the point of difference among members being whether the funds remaining in General Howard's hands, which were about one million five hundred thousand dollars on the first of last September, and are now less than six hundred thousand dollars, shall or shall not be used for the education of the whites as well as the colored children in the South. The Bureau continues to next July on the present appropriations, and General Eaton will probably be confirmed this week as Commissioner in place of Barnard, removed.

The Postal Telegraph.

The chairman of the Postal Telegraph Committee on Postal Telegraphs is trying to get authority to send for persons and papers, but the chances seem to be against his success. Members hold that it would be a useless and wasteful expense of money. The advocates of this postal telegraph project are here and ready to give the committee their facts, figures and opinions at any time, and it is understood that the officers of the Western Union Telegraph Company will appear whenever called upon by the committee, and it cannot be ascertained that they have ever refused to answer any legitimate question. They are not criminals, and members, some of whom favor the postal telegraph, say it would not be right to set up an inquisitorial investigation into the affairs of their company so long as they stand ready to respond to reasonable inquiry.

The Territorial Government for the District.

The committee of citizens appointed to draft a bill for a Territorial Government for this District, are ready to report, and have agreed with a bill, which will be presented to both houses of Congress this week. Both the Senate and House Committees on the District and the House Judiciary Committee have agreed. The bill provides for a Governor and Secretary, to be elected by the male citizens for a term of four years. The Legislative Assembly is to consist of a council of thirteen members, elected for two years, and a House of Representatives of twenty-six members, elected for one year. The laws passed are to be subject to the revision of Congress, and the Territorial Government has supervisory control of municipal affairs. The bill also provides for a delegate to Congress.

The New Railroad Policy.

The new policy with reference to the aid of railroads was inaugurated in the Senate on Saturday. The occasion was on the bill for a road in Oregon, and showed that no more subsidies in the way of bonds will be given, and what lands are granted will be sold to actual bona fide purchasers, but must be sold to actual settlers. The measure in this form went through with only eight votes in the negative. The Committee on Public Lands ground against granting lands on any condition, but this Senate bill is tolerably sure of being passed before the end of the session.

Pardoned by the President.

The President at the solicitation of Jesse Grant and Vincent Shinkle, has pardoned S. S. Newman, of Kentucky, convicted and sentenced of collusion with the revenue officers to defraud the Government in tobacco returns, and sentenced to pay a fine of eleven thousand dollars and imprisonment. The pardon was ordered at the White House, and taken over to the Attorney General, who insisted that the case should have been referred to his department first, that the pardon might have been sent out to the United States District Attorney for his version of the matter, to the end that intelligent action could be taken. He was, however, overruled, and the pardon was ordered, though some delay was agreed upon that the papers might go through the regular channels.

The Whisky Tax.

Messrs. Hughes, of Chicago, and Howlett, of Springfield, Ills., representing as they say a large body of distillers who desire to carry on a legitimate business, have been before the Ways and Means Committee, and presented their views to a committee in the House last week. They represent that the present law is difficult of execution; that frauds are practiced under it, and that it subjects distillers and revenue officers to a great deal of annoyance and expense. They recommend that the producing capacity of grain distilleries and prepayment of tax be the bis of future legislation. Their plan is to have every distillery registered and numbered, to make the owners or lessees take out license on its producing capacity, and to require prepayment of the presumed tax on what it can produce before a period is given to run, and to do away with all other fees. The plan is elaborated in full, but these are the principal features.

Cadetship Venders.

The Military Committee having ascertained that R. R. Butler, of Tennessee, had disposed of his cadetship for a consideration, he appeared before the committee and explained that he had used the money to partly help elect Stokes Governor, and West Senator, and to invest in himself and other politicians for use in the campaign. A morning paper asserts that Goldsby, of Kentucky, is among those implicated. Snyder, of Louisiana, denies in the most positive terms that he ever referred any one to his brother in connection with an appointment.

Personals.

Admiral Farragut, who has been seriously ill for several days, is reported better this evening.

Hon. A. G. Riddle and John M. Langston, the law professors of Harvard University, have made arrangements to sever their connection with that institution. Their department has been throughout the most flourishing of all.

The President has added Ex-Governor Lowe, of Iowa, to that of West Point visitors.

Representative elect Barber, of Wisconsin, has arrived, and will take his seat in the House to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 19, 1870.

THE MISSISSIPPI BILL.

The Mississippi delegation desire the President to postpone his approval of the Mississippi bill until after next Tuesday, so as to delay the assembling of the Legislature one week, to enable Governor Alcorn, who is now in New York, to return home and prepare his message to the Legislature.

WASHINGTON, February 20, 1870.

SNOW STORM.

There was a snow storm this afternoon. To-night it is cold and wintry.

RELAPSING FEVER.

Two cases of relapsing fever have occurred the past week in crowded tenements.

THE HAVANA ASSASSINATION.

The President yesterday sent to the House the correspondence upon the recent assassination in Havana. The substance of it has already been published.

THE CONGRESSIONAL PLEDGE.

Senator Wilson has received numerous letters asking for the form of the temperance pledge which the Congressional Temperance Society propose shall be administered throughout the country on the 22d of February. It is as follows: "We, the undersigned, do pledge our truth, faith and honor that we will not use intoxicating liquors as a beverage, nor traffic in them; that we will not furnish them as an article of entertainment or for persons in our employment, and that in all suitable ways we will discountenance their use.

GREENWALD NOT AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Greenwald proves to have been a German citizen.

THE ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Senator Pomeroy, from the Committee on Public Lands, has reported in favor of a land grant to the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, to extend their lines from its terminus on the Red river of the north to the Winnepeg frontier. Senator Ramsey, of Minnesota, has assurances that Amsterdam capitalists will construct this road to Pembina as soon as the Northern Pacific Railroad can be built from Duluth to Red river, which will be in the course of a year. This measure will be supported on political ground as the most tangible expression by this Government of sympathy with the struggle of the Winnepeg people for republican institutions, and a check-mate to the Canadian scheme of a Pacific Railroad.

CONGRESS.

Taking Care of Unexpended Balances

Debate on Railroad Land Grants in the Senate—Bill for a Stay of Execution Under the Legal Tender Decision—Change in Constitution of House Election Committee.

SENATE.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, introduced a bill providing that balances of unexpended appropriations shall be covered into the Treasury at the end of two years from the time the original appropriation was made, and that at the beginning of each fiscal year such portions of the expended balances shall be covered into the Treasury as the respective heads of Departments shall certify are no longer required for the during said year.

Senator PATTERSON, of Nebraska, referred to the reading of a telegram to Mr. Sumner from the Governor of Nebraska, dated to-day announcing the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, and a complimentary and courteous request such intelligence should be communicated by one of the Senators representing the State. The respective heads of Departments shall certify as to what is required for the during said year.

Senator PATTERSON, of Nebraska, referred to the reading of a telegram to Mr. Sumner from the Governor of Nebraska, dated to-day announcing the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, and a complimentary and courteous request such intelligence should be communicated by one of the Senators representing the State. Mr. Sumner, in response to inquiries, said that he did not know whether he received any official information of the subject.

Mr. THAYER said he received from the Governor a despatch similar to the one just read at the suggestion of Mr. Sumner. If the Governor had desired the reading of any telegram from him, he (Thayer) would have done so. Both despatches should have been preferred to make the request.

In the Senate to-day, a debate sprang up on the general policy of granting land grants, a bill granting lands to Oregon for railroad purposes. Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, spoke against the land grant contained in the bill. The government had given one hundred and twenty millions acres or more of land to the Union Pacific Railroad, and seven or eight millions to the Central Pacific, and the amount given to the Northern Pacific, and there were now a dozen bills pending in the House that proposed to grant subsidies to railroads running in every direction, which would withdraw from the public domain ten or twelve millions. He believed the country's great source of prosperity was derived from distributing its lands in parcels were given away to corporations and their private interests enhanced, it was made more difficult for people to acquire homes for themselves and their children, in abolishing the free homestead law as a medium of land grants to railroads, the government, in his judgment, would take advantage of the necessities of the people.

Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, said he had supposed it was the policy of the country to encourage the degree of progress with which the western country had been developed. He did not suppose to leave our public domain a heritage for future generations, but would have the present people reclaim the grandest wilderness of the country. He believed the policy of distributing the public lands in the amendment was the best that could be devised. These companies must have a large capital to construct roads in the lands which, under the bill, were to be sold to actual settlers only, and thus create no opportunities for expansion westward; railroads were the most efficient mediums of development, and the lands granted were used for railroads.

The discussion was continued by Mr. HAMLIN in favor of the bill, and Mr. CASSERLY in determining the question whether the grant of public domain in parcels by land grants to railroads. That railroads had contributed to develop the material resources of the country, he said, was not sufficient argument to entitle them to rule the country.

In reply the Senator from Nevada said that the Government of the United States disposed of these lands in trust, not for the present generation, but for millions to come after us.

The motion to strike out the provisions appropriating lands was defeated by yeas 3, nays 37. Yeas—Messrs. Hamlin, Morrill of Vermont and Sansbury; Thurman absent and paired off. The bill then passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the legislative appropriation bill. An amendment appropriating $91,000 for the branch mint at Carson City, Nevada, was agreed to, Mr. DAWES remarking that he would not oppose it, but says the House refused to answer any legitimate question. They are not criminals, and members, some of whom favor the postal telegraph, say it would not be right to set up an inquisitorial investigation into the affairs of their company so long as they stand ready to respond to reasonable inquiry.

The Territorial Government for the District.

The committee of citizens appointed to draft a bill for a Territorial Government for this District, are ready to report, and have agreed with a bill, which will be presented to both houses of Congress this week. Both the Senate and House Committees on the District and the House Judiciary Committee have agreed. The bill provides for a Governor and Secretary, to be elected by the male citizens for a term of four years. The Legislative Assembly is to consist of a council of thirteen members, elected for two years, and a House of Representatives of twenty-six members, elected for one year. The laws passed are to be subject to the revision of Congress, and the Territorial Government has supervisory control of municipal affairs. The bill also provides for a delegate to Congress.

The New Railroad Policy.

The new policy with reference to the aid of railroads was inaugurated in the Senate on Saturday. The occasion was on the bill for a road in Oregon, and showed that no more subsidies in the way of bonds will be given, and what lands are granted will be sold to actual bona fide purchasers, but must be sold to actual settlers. The measure in this form went through with only eight votes in the negative. The Committee on Public Lands ground against granting lands on any condition, but this Senate bill is tolerably sure of being passed before the end of the session.

Pardoned by the President.

The President at the solicitation of Jesse Grant and Vincent Shinkle, has pardoned S. S. Newman, of Kentucky, convicted of collusion with the revenue officers to defraud the Government in tobacco returns, and sentenced to pay a fine of eleven thousand dollars and imprisonment. The pardon was ordered at the White House, and taken over to the Attorney General, who insisted that the case should have been referred to his department first, that the pardon might have been sent out to the United States District Attorney for his version of the matter, to the end that intelligent action could be taken. He was, however, overruled, and the pardon was ordered, though some delay was agreed upon that the papers might go through the regular channels.

The Whisky Tax.

Messrs. Hughes, of Chicago, and Howlett, of Springfield, Ills., representing as they say a large body of distillers who desire to carry on a legitimate business, have been before the Ways and Means Committee, and presented their views to a committee in the House last week. They represent that the present law is difficult of execution; that frauds are practiced under it, and that it subjects distillers and revenue officers to a great deal of annoyance and expense. They recommend that the producing capacity of grain distilleries and prepayment of tax be the bis of future legislation. Their plan is to have every distillery registered and numbered, to make the owners or lessees take out license on its producing capacity, and to require prepayment of the presumed tax on what it can produce before a period is given to run, and to do away with all other fees. The plan is elaborated in full, but these are the principal features.

Cadetship Venders.

The Military Committee having ascertained that R. R. Butler, of Tennessee, had disposed of his cadetship for a consideration, he appeared before the committee and explained that he had used the money to partly help elect Stokes Governor, and West Senator, and to invest in himself and other politicians for use in the campaign. A morning paper asserts that Goldsby, of Kentucky, is among those implicated. Snyder, of Louisiana, denies in the most positive terms that he ever referred any one to his brother in connection with an appointment.

Personals.

Admiral Farragut, who has been seriously ill for several days, is reported better this evening.

Hon. A. G. Riddle and John M. Langston, the law professors of Harvard University, have made arrangements to sever their connection with that institution. Their department has been throughout the most flourishing of all.

The President has added Ex-Governor Lowe, of Iowa, to that of West Point visitors.

Representative elect Barber, of Wisconsin, has arrived, and will take his seat in the House to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 19, 1870.

THE MISSISSIPPI BILL.

The Mississippi delegation desire the President to postpone his approval of the Mississippi bill until after next Tuesday, so as to delay the assembling of the Legislature one week,

HARRISBURG.

GENERAL AND LOCAL BILLS.

To Control and Prevent Special Legislation—Incorporating Petroleum Pipe Companies.

VACATION OF HUDSON ALLEY, PITTSBURGH.

Be it enacted, &c., That so much of Hudson alley, in the Fourteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh as lies between the east side of Brady street and Soho run, a distance of ninety-five feet, and also so much of Commerce street in said ward and city as lies between the east side of Brady street and Soho run, a distance of one hundred and eighty feet, be and the same are hereby vacated, and the title to the soil over which the same are laid is hereby vested in the owners of the property adjoining the portions vacated, with the like effect as if the same had been legally vacated by a decree of the court of quarter session of the county of Allegheny.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

A joint resolution to control and prevent special legislation, provides there shall be no additional sections to the first article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections twenty-seven and twenty-eight, as follows:

SECTION 27. No bill shall be passed unless by the assent of a majority of all the members elected to each branch of the Legislature, and the question upon the final passage shall be taken immediately upon its last reading, and the yeas and nays entered upon the journal.

SECTION 28. The Legislature shall not pass local or special laws granting divorces or changing the names of persons, or authorizing the sale, mortgaging or leasing of the real property of minors or other persons, or laying out, opening, altering or vacating roads, highways, streets, lanes, alleys or public squares; or increasing or decreasing the number of offices of any municipal or other incorporation; or regulating the jurisdiction and duties or justices of the peace, alderman or constables; or for the punishment of crimes and misdemeanors; or regulating the practice in courts of justice; or providing for changing the venue in civil or criminal cases; or for opening and conducting elections of State, judicial, city, district, county, borough, or township officers, or designating the manner, time and place of voting therefor; or giving effect to informal or invalid deeds or wills; or releasing the right of the State to lands acquired by escheat; or authorizing any private land claim or account against the State; or authorizing any corporate body to have banking or discounting privileges to receive more than the ruling rate of interest fixed by general law; or creating or amending the charter of any corporation which the courts are or shall be hereafter authorized to create; or changing or lessening the length or term of office of any officer elected by the people; or granting, renewing or increasing or decreasing the fees or daily pay of public officers; or for the relief of any delinquents now existing or shall hereafter be made by any general law, and the Legislature shall pass general laws providing for the cases specially stated in this section in which such general laws can not now be made.

INCORPORATING PETROLEUM PIPE COMPANIES.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That any five or more citizens of this Commonwealth may be incorporated into a company for the laying of pipes and the erection of all necessary buildings, machinery, butts and tanks for the transportation, storing and manufacture of petroleum in any of the counties, and the additional counties in which it may be found, and when formed it shall have all the rights, powers and limitations, and be subject to all the liabilities of a corporation incident and appropriate to the objects and purposes of its creation.

SEC. 2. When a company is to be formed the parties shall present a petition to the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which its chief office is to be located, and if the principal business is to be conducted, setting forth therein their names and places of residence, the corporate name of the proposed company, the points between which pipes are to be laid, and the buildings are to be erected, or are to be constructed, and the distance, the amount of the capital stock and the number of shares, the par and said dollars, and the number each shall own, which it is desired to issue; if the court is satisfied of its propriety it shall so order, and thereupon the prothonotary shall within ten days thereafter enter into record the petition, and in an office book to be called "the corporation book," and a transcript thereof shall be evidence of the company's rights under this act.

SEC. 3. If the rights of the company extend to another county, a certified copy of the record shall be filed in the office of the prothonotary thereof, and be by him recorded at length in his office and docketed.

SEC. 4. When the corporation is created the corporators shall select from their number such officers as may be necessary for the time acting of its affairs, and thereafter elect others at such time and place as the by-laws may direct, such length of time as their by-laws or the provisions set forth in their petition may prescribe.

SEC. 5. Every one elected or chosen an officer or an agent of the said corporation shall before he perform his duties with fidelity, and to the best of his ability.

SEC. 6. A company may enter upon the lands of others to survey and lay out its pipes, and for and to lay down its pipes, to erect the requisite buildings, tanks, huts and machinery thereon, and to take, hold and use the same, and also have access thereto at all times for all such purposes, but no person or persons having any of the lands the company must pass through, or the pipes must be laid therefor, and if this is not done tender him or them a fair price for the same therefor, it will suffices to pay him such damages as may be legally assessed.

SEC. 7. If the bond is not accepted, but after notice to the land owner is approved of and adjudged sufficient by the Court, it may be delivered to him or his agent, or be filed in the prothonotary's office, for the use of him or them suit to any time after possession of the land is taken, and the measure of damages therefor shall be fixed as in like cases. Before any lands shall be occupied, and the injury to the owner for the same paid or tendered to him, or in case of refusing the works, and if injury accrues by subsequent entries on adjacent parts, or removing the soil for repairs or improvements, the full actual damages therefor may be recovered, and if no tender is made to the lands for their payment.

SEC. 8. Any company may purchase lands requisite to its business, and sell or exchange them for other lands necessary for the purposes of, and give bonds, and execute mortgages on any of its property or franchises, as security for the same, and issue bonds for like securities. It shall make annual reports to the Auditor General and State Treasurer of its investments and taxation as are now or may hereafter be required by law.

SEC. 9. Any company may consolidate with any others of a like character under the corporate name of either, by the act and deed of agreement thereof under oath shall be filed with the proper officers of each, and a copy of their charter of each shall be recorded in the corporation book, and thereupon the said companies shall be a consolidated company for any liabilities of an individual and existing before the consolidation.

SEC. 10. If a company does not commence operations within one year from the date of its incorporation, and complete them within two years, the charter thereof shall, at the option of any person interested, cease, unless the court creating it shall for good cause continue them for a reasonable time.

SEC. 11. A company may surrender its charter to the court granting it, and if accepted it shall thereupon cease, but may be proceeded against for any of its liabilities the same as though it had not surrendered.

SEC. 12. If a company abuses, misuses, or knowingly violates any of the provisions of this act or the privileges it confers, the party injured thereby, or the Commonwealth, may file a bill in equity setting forth the facts, and the court may vacate its charter or make such order therein as justice may require, and shall annul the evil complained of, and secure the rights of those interested.

FRESHET.

Great Damage to Property in Maine, New Hampshire and Connecticut.

PORTLAND, Me., February 19.—A dispatch from Concord, N. H., reports a great freshet in the upper Connecticut Valley, and immense damage. The large bridge over the river at Lancaster was carried away, also many barns, &c. The people are alarmed and many families leaving their houses for safety.

KOWHEGAN, ME., February 20.—The Kennebec river is higher than ever known. The ice freshet without parallel in this section. Many bridges above have been carried away. The Kennebec and Portland Railroad is washed out in one place fifty feet to a depth of thirty feet, three miles have been repaired. Several bridges are gone on the Androscoggin river.

AUGUSTA, ME. February 20.—The freshet today was the most destructive ever known. At Kennebec river the water rose twenty-five feet above low water mark. The ice gave way above the dam, and came down with terrific force, carrying away the railroad bridge 500 feet long. The city bridge still stands, but is unsafe for travel. An immense amount of property in basements along the road was destroyed. Sprague mills and Lamberton foundry were badly damaged. In the Hollow the whole business portion of Water street was overflowed, some stores having six feet water on the street floor. Quantities of goods were destroyed. One hundred to two hundred houses floated from their foundations and were overturned. Many families are homeless. Several of the bridges were carried away. The ice from above all packed, forming an immense dam. Should it give way, the destruction of property below will be immense. The Kennebec and Portland Railroad is damaged $50,000.

LATEST.—A large jam of ice from above is still standing, and the inhabitants of the city bridge is feared to-night. The water is still at a high point.

HARTFORD, CONN., February 20.—The heavy rain storm of Friday and Saturday has melted in this vicinity greatly, though no serious damage is reported. The Connecticut rose to twenty-one feet three inches above low water mark. Quantities of ice are coming down.

THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

A Dead Lock in New Brunswick—Opposition to Confederation in Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN, N. B., February 19.—The Government are at a dead lock with the Legislative Council. The former has dismissed Mr. Botsford, for many years clerk to the Council. The Council refuse to recognize the right of the Government to dismiss their officers, and have returned Botsford. The Government accuse Botsford of associations, sentiments, and say he owes the Provincial Treasury a large sum of money. A committee of the Legislative Council have reported that they consider the Governor General only a representative of Her Majesty in this Dominion, and as Mr. Botsford holds his commission direct from the crown, they regard the action of the Government as illegal.

The Newfoundland House of Assembly has agreed to a paragraph in reply to the Lieutenant Governor's reference to confederation with Canada, declaring that there is a growing feeling of dissatisfaction to link the destinies of Newfoundland to the Dominion, and the future of which they can at present see nothing to inspire hope, but much to create apprehension.

Apples

Are a good sort of things in their way, bread contains plenty of starchy matter, roast beet is rather nutricious, water is tolerable good to quench fires, but that which contains all the best properties of those articles is Pier, Dannals & Co.'s cream ale.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 19, 1870.

ANXIETY ABOUT THE STEAMER CITY OF BOSTON.

The non-arrival out of the steamer City of Boston, that left this port on the 25th of January, and Halifax on the 28th, has occasioned some anxiety among those who have friends on board. On her last trip from Halifax she broke a fan of her propeller, which was replaced. Some accident may have occurred again. About this time last year the City of Washington, of the same line, was out four weeks, but finally came without her propellor. Strong coastwinds are reported from Liverpool, and this would be enough to keep out any vessel trying to make that port. The safety of the City of Boston need not be despaired of.

TO BE DEMOLISHED.

The Trustees of the North Dutch Church, Fulton and William streets, have finally resolved to demolish that edifice. The value of the land on which it stands is $250,000. The church is one hundred years old.

ACQUITTED.

Chambers, who killed Voorhies in Brooklyn, has been indicted for murder in the first degree. A new trial was denied in the case of the murderer Owen Hand, under sentence of death.

NEW YORK, February 20, 1870.

SPANISH WAR VESSELS NOT TO BE REPAIRED.

The Secretary of the Navy is reported to have instructed Admiral Gordon to enter into no arrangement with the Spanish officers for the repair of the war vessels Victoria and Lealtad, in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, until the result of the Congressional movement on the neutrality question is known.

A FENIAN RAID ON CANADA.

The O'Neill Fenians have within a few days accumulated a great number of arms at their headquarters, Buffalo, it is said, an early movement on Canada.

FASTEST TYPE-SETTING ON RECORD.

George Arensberg, a compositor in the *Times* office, yesterday set 2,061 ems of solid minion in an hour. This is said to be the fastest type-setting on record.

ARRESTED FOR FRAUDS.

Kahler & Kammerra, proprietors of the great lager beer brewery at Guttenberg, have been charged with revenue frauds, and confined in $5,000 each to await the decision of Commissioner Hoffman.

FIRES.

A fire last night damaged the building No. 320 Warren street, and the stocks of W. Newton & Co., Anderson and others, to the amount of $12,000.

A distillery on One Hundred and Thirty-third street, in the course of repairs, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $10,000.

TWO MEN KILLED.

Two men, residents of Hoboken, were run over and killed last evening by the Erie train, near Bergen tunnel.

ANNEXATION OF SAN DOMINGO.

The steamer Tybee, from San Domingo, brings news from Hayti that the completed arrangements for a popular vote on the question of annexation to the United States. The feeling is said to be unanimous, the vote unanimity for it is expected. The revolutionary movement was virtually ended. All quiet at Samana. An unerring vein was discovered of coal for the naval station, and preparations were making for the erection of government buildings. President Baez had received a commission from Indictment parties in Providence, asking his influence with the American government in favor of the annexation of Venezuela to the United States.

INDIAN SWINDLE KILLED.

A Washington special says the Interior has withdrawn its order allowing swindle before the Senate could find time for its ratification.

HATTERS ON STRIKE.

Seven hundred hatters are on strike in Orange, to compel employers to dissolve their protective society.

ARSON.

James P. Byrne has been convicted in Newark of setting fire to his own house to get the insurance.

STRIKERS REINSTATED.

The Erie Railroad have reinstated some of the Jersey City strikers.

SEIZURE OF OIL FOR FREIGHT CHARGES.

A decision in the Superior Court yesterday, in favor of the Empire Transportation Company, who seized an invoice of oil from Pittsburgh, by Lindsay & Lyon, because the freight on previous shipments was unpaid.

FROM BRAZIL.

The steamer Rakari brings advices from Rio Janeiro to January 18th, and a number of American vessels were loading coffee.

The Brazilian loan failed in England. The Brazilians accordingly sent Da Cunha here as Bellavista, and forty more at another point. The Argentine Republic also sent agents here. A Brazilian scouting party found a thousand women in a starving condition, of whom one-half died in the forest on the route away, and reports that the road was covered with dead and dying soldiers. Order was restored by the scouts of Lopez. Deserters say Lopez is constructing a railroad from Paraguay to descend the Parana; also, that he is habitually drunk, and also that he has a fortification 30 yards deep by 60 yards and four guns at Pondero, on the Augury river.

ARRIVED.

Arrived, steamer Idaho from Liverpool.

The steamer City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool, arrived late to-night.

CINCINNATI.

Reception of the Members of the Kentucky Legislature—Arrest of a Mail Robber.

CINCINNATI, February 19.—The members of the Kentucky Legislature were received on the invitation of the City Council, arrived this afternoon. A crowd of five thousand met them at the river. Salutes of artillery were fired. The guests were driven in carriages to the Residence of Geo. H. Pendleton. To-night they have a grand banquet at the Burnet House. Governor Hayes is among the guests. The Ohio Legislature will also serve as escort to Senator Hunt and ten other members. The banquet hall had seats for four hundred. Geo. H. Pendleton presided over the banquet, which terminated by a dinner at Covington to-morrow, and return to Columbus in the evening.

John W. Diggs was arrested at the Postoffice to-day for robbing the mails. He is supposed to be Patton, of Baltimore, who, as an attache of the Postoffice, was detected in breaking open letters.

CINCINNATI, February 20.—At two o'clock this morning a fire broke out in barn on Mt. Cavaghaw, situated four miles north of the city, were discovered in flames, and in a few daily thereafter eighty cows and twenty cows, fourteen mules, three horses and thirteen hogs, valuable property, were also burned. A grain and other property, were destroyed. The dairy of Wilson & Mullen is the largest in the country. The whole loss is estimated at $50,000; only $10,000 insurance, all in Cincinnati companies.

Mrs. Koch, of Audlow, Ky., was killed yesterday by being thrown from a buggy.

SEC. 13. A company may surrender its charter to the court granting it, and if accepted it shall thereupon cease, but may be proceeded against for any of its liabilities the same as though it had not surrendered.

SEC. 12. If a company abuses, misuses, or knowingly violates any of the provisions of this act or the privileges it confers, the party injured thereby, or the Commonwealth, may file a bill in equity setting forth the facts, and the court may vacate its charter or make such order therein as justice may require, and shall annul the evil complained of, and secure the rights of those interested.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Attacks on Bismarck in the North German Parliament—Napoleon and the Papal Nuncio in Consultation—Change in the Bavarian Ministry—The Carlist Movement in Spain—Letter from Duke Montpensier—The Irish Press Not Pleased with the Land Reform Bill—Report on American Tariff by the British Consul at New York—Trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte—Empress Eugenie to Visit Sweden and Norway—Opening of the Carnival in Rome—Placards Against Infallibility Destroyed by the Police, &c., &c.

North German Parliament.

BERLIN, February 18.—The North German Parliament has been the scene of animated discussion during the past few days, on the policy of Count Bismarck. He was utterly attacked by many members.

The Land Bill Denounced.

LONDON, February 19.—The Irish National press continue to denounce the new land bill.

British Report on Our Tariff.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes copious extracts of a recent consular report made to the Government by Edward M. Archibald, British Consul at New York. That gentleman says the high tariff on raw material prevents export of American manufactures; the West is dissatisfied with the tariff, owing to the powerful lobby of eastern manufacturers it is unable to work reform. Consequently the shipping, agricultural, and all other interests of the country are sacrificed; a tardy, gradual reduction of the tariff is all that can be hoped for.

Boat Race Postponed.

The rowing match between Sadler and Heath is postponed until the twenty-eighth instant, on account of the extreme cold weather.

Examination of Rioters.

PARIS, February 19.—The police are engaged daily examining prisoners arrested during the late trouble.

Napoleon and the Syllabus.

The Emperor has had several meetings with the Papal Nuncio on the subject of protestation against the syllabus.

The Carlist Movement.

LISBON, February 19.—The Carlist committees are vigorously at work and have lately extended their operations to the Spanish frontier. Pimtanel Martinez, running from his colleagues arriving every day. They are generally well supplied with money.

MADRID, February 19.—General Ramon Cabriero, the distinguished Carlist leader, refuses to take command of the Carlist movement, unless regular forces are organized and a basis of operations established upon which vessels is says several Carlist chiefs recently left France and entered the north of Spain.

Duke Montpensier.

The newspapers to-day print a letter from the Duke Montpensier, who declares Spain his country by tradition, adoption and affection.

Letter from Prim.

LONDON, February 19.—The *Spectator* has an article on the treaty lately concluded by Sir Rutherford Alcock with the Chinese Government, which, it says, the British Government has sacrifice the opium revenue to secure other trade privileges with China.

Change in the Bavarian Ministry.

MUNICH, February 19.—It is rumored that F. De Gresser, present Minister of Public Instruction, will succeed Prince Holenlohe as Foreign Minister.

Processions to be Allowed in Paris.

PARIS, February 20.—It is reported that the Ministers, in spite of the police to the contrary, will permit processions to pass through the streets on Mardi Gras.

Trial of Pierre Bonaparte.

An Imperial decree in the official journal convokes the Senate as a high court of justice at Tours on the 21st of March. It provides that a drawing shall take place among the Grand Jury of Tours on the next day, and decide which members are to form the court. It is said the Grand Jury will be composed of members of Councils General. The *Gazette des Tribunaux*, an official paper, publishes the official declaration of Prince Pierre Bonaparte it will be proved he was provoked, and used his legitimate right of self-defense. It is certain, from all facts, that he will be generally believed the Prince will not be acquitted.

Editorship of La Marseillaise.

La Marseillaise has no editor now owing to the prosecution threatened, the name of Rochefort will not appear in that journal hereafter. The name of M. Dangerville is published as chief editor, but it is understood to be a cover for Rochefort, who will continue to direct the paper. An additional fine of 3,000 francs has been imposed upon *La Marseillaise*.

Riotous Sentenced.

Thirteen persons in addition to those previously reported, have been sentenced for participating in the late riots. Judge Ludlow presides over the examination of the remaining cases, but none of the accused were discharged.

Appeals to Visit Sweden and Norway.

It is announced that the Empress Eugenie will visit Sweden and Norway in the spring.

The Carnival.

ROME, February 20.—The Carnival opened with the customary ceremonies. The number of strangers taking part in the festivities is small, and the scenes in the streets not as lively as usual.

The Metric System.

LONDON, February 20.—A deputation waited on the Board of Trade to-day, and urged the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures.

The Hungery Cass.

The nunnery case of Saurin *vs.* Starr has been settled. The ex-nun has received back her dowry, and each party pays its own costs.

The *Observer* is confident of the passage of the Irish land reform bill.

Pisacane Against Papal Infallibility.

Placards against Papal infallibility were found on the walks last week, and torn down by the police.

Marine News.

BREST, February 19.—The steamship St. Laurent, from Havre for New York, was detained by fog.

LONDON, February 20.—The steamers Cambria and Nemesis, from New York, arrived early yesterday, and the Schelda to-day.

London Money Market.

LONDON, February 19.—Consols 92¾ for money, and 92⅝ for account. American securities quiet. Erie, 18¾@18¾; Illinois Central, 92¾@93; Great Western, 21¾@21¾; Illinois Central 110¾; Great Western 29¾.

Frankfort Bourse.

FRANKFORT, February 19.—Bonds firm at 93½.

FRANKFORT, February 19.—5-20 bonds closed firm.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, February 19.—Rentes dull at 73 francs 55 centimes.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, February 19.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 11¼@11¾d; sales 10,000 bales.

California white wheat 8s; red western 7s 5d@7s 6d; winter 8s 5d@8s 6d. Western flour 19s 9d. Corn, new, 34s 3d; old, 36s 6d. Pork 95s. Beef 103s 6d. Lard 67s. Cheese 75s 6d. Bacon 57s. Tallow 41s 6d. Linseed oil 33l.

Liverpool Produce Market.

LONDON, February 19.—Tallow 46s@46s 3d.

Petroleum Markets.

Petroleum at Antwerp quiet and unchanged.

BREMEN, February 19.—Petroleum quiet at seven thalers two groats.

HAMBURG, February 19.—Petroleum active at 15 marc banco 14 schillings.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, February 19.—Cotton quiet at 138 francs on spot;

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY FEBRUARY 21, 1870.

GOLD in New York, on Saturday, closed at 118 3-4, the lowest figure it has touched since the battle of Antietam in September, 1862.

It is a noteworthy fact that both Republicans and Democrats have united in forming "the Protective Tariff Association of Missouri." Its meetings in St. Louis are largely attended. The speakers take the position that Missouri must be developed as Pennsylvania and New England have been, and that there is no other way for the farmer of the west to become opulent but by the creation of a home market, through the protection and encouragement of home manufactures.

A LETTER from Mr. H. M. FITZHUGH, President of the "Saginaw and Bay Salt Company," a very extensive concern, convicts the late Mr. Commissioner WELLS of the same description of trick which he resorted to in the case of the pig iron men. The statistics put forth by him to support false statements were essentially bogus, obtained from men of straw or speculators. Mr. WELLS is finding his level with a rapidity that must be rather uncomfortable for his nerves.

NEBRASKA ratified the Fifteenth Amendment on Friday, with only five votes in the Legislature in opposition. This completes the work. Thirty States have now ratified the amendment, and five rejected it. These States are New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and California. Oregon has not yet voted, but will probably go against the amendment. Even should the ratification of Indiana be challenged, and New York's retraction of its ratification be conceded as legal, the amendment is still ratified, with one State to spare. As soon as the official record from Nebraska reaches the State Department the amendment will be declared part of the organic law of the nation. In a week or ten days at the utmost we suppose the declaration will be made.

A BILL was introduced in the House of Representatives, at Washington, on Saturday, to afford relief from the operations of the recent legal tender decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. It proposes to do indirectly what cannot be done directly; certainly not a very good theory in law making, but still it may accomplish its purpose. It provides a stay of execution on all judgments founded on debts contracted prior to the 11th of July, 1862, when the first legal tender bill became a law. The stay is limited to one and four years, according to amount, but it cannot be interposed if the creditor is willing to receive his pay in currency, or specie payments shall in the meantime be resumed. The feeling in Congress is represented to be somewhat bitter against Judge CHASE's decision, and the bill will probably pass.

WE have rather a startling statement from California, by telegraph, that there exists in the State a secret association, of course bound together by solemn oaths, pledged to "exterminate" the Chinese residents on or before ST. PATRICK'S Day. Its membership is large, but extermination is rather a sweeping definition of its objects. Such an association may and probably does exist among the ruffian class of the Pacific coast, but the object in view will be one difficult of attainment. Carefully compiled statements, presented to the California Legislature, show the number of Chinese on the Pacific coast to be 89,500. Their "extermination" will be something of an undertaking. The date assigned we deem an atrocious slander on the good name of the patron saint of Ireland, whose admirers are hardly emulous of the glories that surround the natal day of that other saint, BARTHOLOMEW by name.

JUDGE STRONG was confirmed as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court on Friday. The vote must have been unanimous, as the yeas and nays were not called on the question. Subsequent discussion in the Senate developed the probability of the passage of a bill re-arranging the Supreme Court circuits, and providing that the judges shall reside in the districts from which they are appointed. A motion was therefore made, and is now pending to reconsider Judge STRONG's confirmation, pending in some nominations for Messrs. STRONG and BRADLEY the President did not designate, in either case, the vacancy to be supplied. The bill requiring the judges to reside in the circuits from which they are appointed, is designed, we judge, to affect the case of Mr. BRADLEY, against whose nomination the same objections have been urged as prevailed against Judge HOAR. Both Mr. BRADLEY and Judge STRONG reside in the same district, as they are at present arranged.

WE have seen complaints in the Philadelphia papers that the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company would not, like the Baltimore and Ohio Company, do its share in assisting to establish steamship lines; and we have frequently heard it said—perhaps may have said it ourselves—that it was for this reason that Philadelphia was behind Baltimore in this respect. There exists no longer any ground for this imputation, and Philadelphia cannot longer hide behind such an excuse; for in the late report of the Central Company, we find this language employed:

> "With a view to sustain and promote the commercial interest, every effort has been made by this company to relieve the local embarrassments of the Philadelphia, that necessarily occur in its transfer at seaports, to minimize the necessary delays and increased facilities required to second these movements and retain the business of the West at that point. Cars forwarded to its destination appear to be deficient, and in consequence the larger share of merchandise, with these advantages, passes on to New York. The Directors recognizing the importance to the interests of this company of building up the business of this port, will *cheerfully assist in any reasonable plan by which this object can be secured.*"

With this language staring her in the face, let Philadelphia either help herself or be silent while the internal commerce of the country "passes on to New York." That a vast majority of it does thus "pass on" is to us wholly to her own infatuation or inability to have it stop at her doors.

THE effect of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, on the legal tender act, upon the finances of Pennsylvania, is a matter of some importance to the tax payers of the Commonwealth. The interest bearing debt of the State, of dates prior to 1862, amounts in the aggregate to about eight millions of dollars. Averaging the rate of interest at 5 1-2 per cent., gives an aggregate interest charge of $440,000 in currency. To render this equal to coin at the present price of gold, will cost $88,000 more. Besides these $8,000,000, the State owes of the loan issued under the act of January 11, 1840, and which is due July 11, 1870, $1,100,000. The bonds thus maturing, the State is now paying off, principal and interest, and, under the decision of the Supreme Court, is liable for the amount in coin. The agent of the State, however, is tendering payment only in currency, which some creditors refuse and others accept under protest. In several States legislative action has been instituted to make their financial policy conform to Judge CHASE's decision. In New York in the assembly, on Friday last, a resolution was adopted by a vote of 85 ayes to 20 nays, directing the principal and interest of the State debt contracted prior to 1862, to be paid in specie, and authorizing the State officials to purchase the coin necessary to enable them to comply with the instructions.

IN the late report to the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, it is stated that the Company "was organized mainly with a view to promote the commercial and manufacturing interests of the city of Philadelphia and the interior of the State, and its management has kept these objects steadily in view, giving at all times to this city the differences in transportation to and from the West, due to its geographical position." This would read better were it not a fact that under the policy of the Company the petroleum trade, of which Philadelphia at one time had a monopoly, is gradually and surely going to New York, and it is equally true that like consequences are threatened that trade at Pittsburgh from the persistence of the Company in a policy which is actually driving the refining business to other points out of the State. We accept the statement of the President in his report rather as a declaration of policy in the future than as a correct statement concerning the present and past; therefore we look confidently for such a reduction of freight charges on oil as will head off the fatal diversion from Philadelphia to New York, and at the same time to enable Pittsburgh to remain what she has always been in this respect, Philadelphia's most valuable customer. Let Philadelphia look into the matter and she soon will be if she is not already convinced what a difference there can be between words and deeds.

THE House of Representatives on Thursday last, made a delightful muddle of the bill "to enable the citizens of Pennsylvania to determine whether the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be permitted." The important point of the measure, contended for by the temperance party, was the provision in section one authorizing the Courts of Quarter Sessions on the petition of one-fourth of the legal voters of any *district* (meaning ward, borough or township) to order an election in said district "for" or "against the sale of liquors." If the affirmative vote prevailed the present license laws remained in force applicable to the district; but if a majority of the people voted "against the sale," then absolute prohibition intervened. How the muddle was created is best explained by the concluding sections added to the bill, just before it was ordered to a third reading. They are as follows, the objectionable amendments being in italics:

> SEC. 5. The word *district*, in sections 2, 3 and 4 of this act, shall be held to include townships.
>
> SEC. 6. That in any district where, pursuant to the license laws of this Commonwealth now in force, a majority vote shall be cast against the sale of liquors, and where being such majority vote the sale of liquors as already provided, the retail sale of intoxicating liquors shall thereafter cease, and all persons offending under the penalties inflicted by the license laws in force in said district at the time of said election, and all intoxicating liquors shall not be sold at wholesale within said district, except in original unbroken packages (*nor in less quantities than ten gallons*), under the penalties and for the violation specified by the laws restricting the wholesale sale of liquors.
>
> SEC. 7. That no person shall be held to mean ale, porter, strong beer, lager beer, bitters in whole or part, all wines and every other alcoholic fluid adapted for use as a beverage.

The ten gallon provision, and the change in the elections authorized from *district* to *county* elections, are objected to by the friends of the original proposition. As it stands the bill does not meet the approval of either side, and this was, very possibly, the object of the amendments. The question in the House when it reassembles will be on the final passage of the bill, but should it pass it will probably be changed in the Senate by confining its operations to districts instead of counties. On the motion substituting "counties" for districts, Messrs. KERR, HUMPHREYS, TAYLOR and WALTON voted in the affirmative, and Messrs. WHITE and MILLAR in the negative.

PROGRESS OF THE GREAT SWINDLE.

The "Border Claim Bill" is in the hands of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives. So far all efforts to secure a favorable report from the Committee have failed. It is said to be evenly divided on a negative and affirmative recommendation. No matter how the Committee reports, we have no idea the bill can become a law in the shape in which it was submitted to the House last week. Its provisions contemplate nothing but wholesale plunder, the satisfaction of meritorious claims being an entirely secondary matter. Some of the claims covered by the bill were canvassed by a Commission appointed by the Governor in 1868, for the purposes of assessing the damages sustained by citizens of the border counties. The claims allowed by this commission number four thousand, and aggregate $1,320,996. In an exhibit before us they are subdivided into claims for damage done by the Union army to personal property and real property, and rebel damage to personal and real property. Annexed is a statement showing the amount claimed and the sums allowed by the Commission:

Counties.	Claimed.	Allowed.
Perry	$ 7,188	$ 7,188
Bedford	7,120	7,120
Fulton	84,021	45,000
Cumberland	238,800	216,724
Adams	592,464	467,795
York	127,998	124,728
Franklin	253,205	253,205
Totals	$1,310,796	$1,081,760

But this is not all. To the amounts must be added, we are told by a Harrisburg correspondent, "the sum of $1,128,564 balance due under adjudication made pursuant to act of 1866, and $118,000 under the act of 1863." This gives us a refreshing total of sixty-seven thousand dollars over three millions! When we look at the amount we do not wonder the "Border Claim Bill" was drawn so that the lobby can drive a yoke of oxen through any part of it. Give one million to secure the passage of the measure, and two or three millions remain. What a magnificent opening for contingent fees and retainers to the lobby. The claims are in the hands of comparatively a small number of speculators, and they are prepared to go to every length to get into the State Treasury. Under the bill proposed, with interested parties to make the awards and draw their checks on the State funds, it will be possible to double up on the three millions of claims now before the public. In this view it is proper to call attention to a State law passed last year that the Treasury shall pay out six hundred thousand dollars annually, until the last claim that can be mustered up shall be satisfied.

The scheme, from beginning to end, is one of the most bare-faced robberies ever contemplated in any State of the Union. We know of nothing to compare it with. As we have stated, we have no idea the bill will pass as introduced; but still there is danger, for it invites unprecedented lobby influences and combinations. The virtue of the Legislature will be sorely tempted. We earnestly hope it will not yield to the temptation from which we all pray to be delivered, but which, unfortunately, in this instance, meets the members full in the face. One million of dollars as a lobby fund! Think of it. Aside from the members from the seven counties presenting the claims, who may be supposed to be interested parties, we do not see how an honest vote can be obtained for the DILL bill. This is a sweeping assertion, we admit, but to what other conclusion can a fair man arrive, who scrutinizes and realizes the possibilities of the proposed law.

COUNT BISMARCK.

In regard to the debates in the North German Parliament on the policy of Count BISMARCK the cable dispatch is too brief to afford much satisfaction. No one is ignorant that the terrible minister has never been well spoken of by all. Indeed, if he had paid much heed to sharp criticism, or stern denunciation, his most important practical measures would never have been initiated. But CHATHAM's contempt for wordy antagonism was most courteous deference compared with BISMARCK's *hauteur* under eloquent assaults, as both the Prussian Constitution and administrative traditions have enabled him to set them at defiance. This report of bitter attacks upon him in the Parliament is chiefly interesting as probably foreshadowing a revolution in the great Minister's status for some time anticipated by observers of his career. Perhaps no statesman ever stood on a more uncertain elevation than he. Every one remembers when he was one of the most unpopular men in Germany, hated for his arrogance even by the aristocratic party whose champion he was, while by people of moderate tendencies he was abhorred. By the success of his policy of unification he commanded not only the admiration of the world but the applause of multitudes in all the classes who had formerly hated him. Alike the high-born and the plebeian referred to him as "our BISMARCK." And yet a limited number of the Germans whose patriotism and pride were ministered to by the success have never ceased to look upon it with profound distrust. This misgiving has had its origin equally in the known character of the agent and in the means by which he achieved his astonishing results. Indeed, no one who believes that evil cannot permanently triumph even in this world, can place much confidence in the abiding glory or prosperity of BISMARCK's politics, however much practical good may seem to flow from them. Since ever he entered upon the course which culminated in the triumph of the Prussian arms, and the ascendancy of the Prussian counsels in Germany, his measures have been a succession of deceptions and tricks of statecraft. Austria was deceived by the direct and continued affirmation of falsehoods and by direct and continued denials of the truth, and Louis NAPOLEON was cajoled by flattery and actually became the victim of misplaced confidence in the Prussian Count's veracity. It is said, we believe truly, that even the King of Prussia was deceived by an elaborate system of fabrication. The outcome of all, however, was a magnificent success, and the realization of long cherished German dreams. A system was inaugurated and an adjustment of states effected from which vast benefits to Europe and the world appeared likely to proceed. Even the worst of BISMARCK's means of accomplishing so much found a sanction in precedents set by the Great FREDERIC. And nobody was sorry that either the Austrian or the French Court had been imposed upon. They had often themselves done worse things never justified by either good or glory. In this country we rejoiced in the Prussian triumph for many reasons. Nor has anything happened since to make us deem our sympathies misplaced. No reason exists why we should revile BISMARCK or wish to see his policy overthrown. We may, however, regret that it was not inaugurated by more moral means, and that it does not rest upon more stable foundations. An impression seems to be gaining ground in Europe that the condition of things set up by him in Germany is merely transitory and transitional, and it is not improbable that we shall soon hear of discussions and agitations which may end in restoring the great Minister to his former state of unpopularity and political insignificance.

HON. CHARLES SUMNER.

MR. SUMNER indisputably stands out very prominent among the public men of his time and country. And yet whoever employs his thoughts with the speculation how the Massachusetts Senator will be represented in history, or regarded by posterity, must find the inquiry puzzling. Consistency, though recognized as a jewel, may easily be overvalued. What some people reverence under the name is a thing perfectly exemplified only in the mule among animals, and in the Berks county farmer among men. In between the extremes of consistency and inconsistency there is no doubt edly a respectable mean, a harmonious development of character, in which a master feeling, or ruling principle runs through the whole. It would be very difficult to trace any such thread pervading and connecting the different parts of Mr. SUMNER's career. But his youthful labors as the advocate of peace doctrines, his precocious distinction as a jurist, his early career in the Senate, his martyrdom under the blows of the pugnacious Southron, his subsequent career in the Senate during the war as the champion of vigorous measures and since the war as a reconstructer, all these topics present aspects of a life which posterity will survey in their relation to one another and in their grand results, and in view of the whole will fix the reputation of the man. At present, there are people who, in reference to his entire course thus far, think that his name would command more respect with posterity, if he had never entered the United States Senate, or if he had perished under BROOKS's cane. Others fancy that his historical record would be more creditable and that he would have been "fortunate in the opportunity of his death," if Providence had kindly permitted him to pass over to the majority on the day of General LEE's surrender.

These are high speculations truly, and to some they will seem audacious, if not profane. We have been reminded of them and led to mention them by a debate in the Senate, a few days ago, in which Mr. SUMNER took a very conspicuous part. In fact, he started the discussion. It was apparently his intention and his expectation to entertain the Senate with a monologue in eulogy of himself. But both the usurpation and the manner of it proved offensive to the members; interruptions were frequent, and monologue gave place first to dialogue and then to trialogue. Besides Mr. SUMNER the chief interlocutors in the colloquy were Messrs. STEWART and TRUMBULL. The character of the topics introduced, the pungent assertions and retorts, and the impassioned tone of the disputants were suggestive of scenes in the attic drama. The part of CHORUS was sustained by Mr. DRAKE. The burden of his song fell upon the member from Massachusetts, whom he charged with degrading the Senate by occupying so much of its precious time with himself.

In Mr. SUMNER's remarks and conduct on this occasion there are unmistakable indications that he is becoming nervously anxious about his reputation with posterity. Nor can we help concluding that the manner in which his claims were received by the Senators affords sinister augury of his glory in the coming generations. Though sustained by the eloquence and power of his presence and eloquence, some of his claims to distinction and gratitude were flatly denied, while others were attenuated and abated by explanations which were received as just and necessary. It appeared, also, that he was disposed to appropriate to his own credit what certainly belonged to others—and the Senator who took the lead in expressing the common feeling of disgust with which his self-assertion was regarded, evidently considered the general judgment in his premises no apology for their untimely obtrusion.

Upon the whole, there seems much reason to believe that Mr. SUMNER, whose name has been so much in the mouths of two generations and whose words and sufferings have really a good deal influenced the history of his country, will not be ranked by posterity among the great men of his day. His career does not well bear close scrutiny. Perhaps what ROBERT HALL wittily said of a certain commentator is true of Mr. SUMNER. "He has piled so many books on his back that his mind doesn't move justly under them." Doubtless, he knows much interna tional law, and much history and much literature. But in several instances it has been evident to all the world that he is incapable of wielding and applying his knowledge with skill and judgment. His facts and his quotations are often ludicrously irrelevant and his ignorance of things necessary to a just judgment of the case in hand is sometimes as curious almost as remarkable. He has built mostly on private data, the proportion being one-half less in Florida than in Maryland and Virginia.

GENERAL REYNOLDS, the military reconstructer of Texas, having been asked to become a candidate for United States Senator, declined in a well-considered letter, of which the following is an extract:

> The proper discharge of my duties has required of me the performance of many acts, not of a political character, but my conviction of right and sense of propriety will prevent my participation in any part of any political office at the present time under existing circumstances. At the close of the war I left Texas. I have, to be sure, resided in the state, with the exception of three years, but my whole time of residence has been as an officer of the army charged with the most onerous duties of any profession in the country. Indeed, I have not been a citizen of Texas for the purposes of voting, or holding office, since 1861, when the people of Texas, by a large majority, declared their intention of withdrawing from the Federal Union. Whether a rebellion under such conditions constitute treason in the sight of God or man, is a question for the jurists to decide in the Constitution of the United States. I was one of the number of citizens of Texas who declined. He would have been elected had he assented to the use of his name as a candidate.

THE Fenian Senate of the O'Neill branch of the Fenian Brotherhood will meet in New York to-day, pursuant to the resolution of Congress on the 6th of March. The latter had been called for the 19th of April, but it was subsequently deemed advisable to take advantage of the enthusiasm which culminates in St. Patrick's day. At no time during the history of the organization has there been so much feeling between the Senators. O'NEILL can rely upon the support of but three of the latter. The remaining twelve, it is said, are either secretly or avowedly opposed to him. This hostility is said to be based upon the fact that he has usurped the powers of the Senate in various relations, and made important moves and appointments without consulting the Executive Committee. But what is called "the fighting element of the organization" is with O'NEILL, it is likely he will carry the Congress with the Senate, and scatter the latter to the winds.

THE men employed at the iron works in the lower part of Troy, N. Y., have decided not to submit to the proposed reduction of wages and consequently work at all these establishments is suspended. The strikers number over 2,000 persons, and there appears to be a great determination to go through a long strike rather than yield. Some of them, however, are fearful on the result, and it is said that several of the foremen have advised the men to go back to work at the reduced wages, until a more favorable opportunity for a strike offers itself. It is also stated that the Rensselaer Iron Works has enough manufactured iron on hand to last six months, and those foremen think that it would be better to wait until the quantity is reduced.

How much truth there is in this, from the London *Spectator*, we cannot say. But, as a sample of a novel estimate of Mrs. Stowe's moral and intellectual organization:

> "And it is well that Mrs. Stowe. The poor sentimental style in which this Vindication has been written is utterly unfit for any one who has had the higher intellectual forms of English character. What a sweet face and age as Queen Victoria's, and what a ludicrous style in Lady H——n seems to Mrs. Stowe the natural style of a high lady! Mrs. Stowe is the last person to discover what is and what is not in her own nature. Her strength is in her heart, in her feeling and softness, the love and the faith of the fond mother and the wife, and the pity for the poor. But they Yankee go ahead activity, seem as familiar to her as her own soul. But when she comes to discuss the fashionable world, which she has had to bet to her quite fresh kind of society, she very quickly loses her balance and confounds effect and eccentricity with discrimination and deep wisdom."

A letter from a business man residing in Winnepeg to his St. Paul creditors pronounces the accounts of the rebellion there a "swindle." He says: "There has been no 'rebellion,' nor the form of one. A half-breed riot occurred, the ignorant creatures being afraid that in the transfer of territory from the Hudson Bay Company to the Dominion their land titles, such as they had to the tracts upon which they had squatted, would become unsettled. This was quickly dissipated by two or three evil disposed persons on this side of the line. Nineteen-tenths of the stories about the affair never had any foundation in fact, whatever." If this is so, what is the British Governor sent out there run away?

SINCE 1861 (April 1) the United States have built one hundred and seventy-nine ships of war, of which one hundred and twenty-four are built mostly by private yards, and fifty-five constructed the works of forty-nine others. By purchase or transfer the navy acquired 497 vessels, of which 363 have been sold, 97 lost, 36 steam thirty-seven are still in service. The total tonnage purchased was 171,857. The total built was 166,000 tons; the number of guns carried, 1,319. For vessels sold the Department received to date, $10,784,530. There are in service April 1, 1861, eighty-six vessels, with a tonnage of 18,890, and an armament of 2,499, making a total of 3,519 guns and 156,393 tons.

PRINCE PIERRE BONAPARTE is to be tried, before the High Court of Justice on the charge of having decided through his pistol that Victor Noir be translated—"homicide without premeditation." With such lenient accusers as the government's prosecuting officials, the Prince will hardly lose his head upon the guillotine, state policy will require that he be sentenced to imprisonment for a period of years, and when the feeling against him dies out, he can be pardoned. This is the probable foreshadowing of the result of the trial. Meanwhile M. Noir's funeral is the theme of exciting, though condemned to six months' imprisonment for a violation of the press law.

DON PIATT, who is suggested as a candidate for Congress in his Ohio district next fall, writing from Washington, condemns the franking privilege and other Washington loosenesses. He remarks: "I am a dragon of virtue, and yet I write you this with a gold pen that Uncle Samuel paid for, on stationery intended for use of the overworked and underpaid public agents, and, when done, I will fold it in an envelope from the same source, and mail under the frank of an honorable member. Now, if this can be done by a dragon of virtue, without pangs of conscience, what must be the abuse on the part of the very wicked?"

MACHINES for making ice are likely to be in demand the coming warm season, all over the country. The cost in Paris of a new patent Carre machine of the description used in New Orleans is $25,000, gold. This would only make twelve tons of ice per day, its maximum of hard ice being about ten tons. Ice made by this machine sells in New Orleans at the rate of $40 per ton, while pond ice is sold to private families for $10 per ton, and to hotels, markets, &c., for $5. The agent of the new Tellier machine, which makes ten tons per day, alleges that it can be made in New York for $10 per ton.

IN five murders and one murderous assault within eight days do not justify the cry that the New York press is upon the judiciary of that city and State, the case is hopeless. Even the *Tribune* demands the extremest penalties of the law to be enforced. With courts more than suspected of sympathizing with criminals, and a bar always sharp to seize upon opportunities for delay, the *Tribune* does not much exaggerate when it says: "Juries and Jurymen that "there is sulphur in the air."

RITUALISM requires as many adornments as a fashionable woman. The *Church Record* of New York city advertises such articles as are used at St. Albans as "altar frontals, super frontals, chasubles, dalmatics, tumilles, stoles, maniples, chalice vails, burses, copes, albs, armices, fair white linen cloths, corporals, pall, palls, purificators." These are simply assistants to devotional exercises, which some minds would seem to require, but which are sometimes mistaken for religion itself.

THE Special Committee on Navigation Interests have made an elaborate report and a bill practically remitting all duties on materials used in ship-building and on all ship stores; granting subsidies, the regulation of the present tax upon tonnage, and abolishing of all State and municipal taxes.

THE STATE TREASURY.

A Criticism on the House Bill for the Care of the Unexpended Balance.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* objects to the House bill for the regulation and control of the State funds, and prefers the measure introduced by Senator Billingfelt. Here is what the writer in the *Press* says:

> The State is now paying annually immense sums as interest on the public debt. There is no getting rid of this payment. When it falls due it must be met or repudiated, and repudiation is fraud, which the State dare not commit. If the current receipts of the State are put on at interest, what security will the people have that it will be paid and properly applied? This security is not provided in the bill which passed the House; and what is even worse, that bill allows the State Treasurer to tamper with the sinking fund in a manner far worse than has ever been done before. It is very well understood here that *while the current funds of the State have been advanced on deposit in various banks for the profit of the Treasurer, the funds in the sinking fund have been drawn upon to meet current expenses.* I do not know this of my own knowledge; nevertheless, this fact is frequently advanced to by those who profess to understand all about it. Even now the State Treasury is indebted to the sinking fund hundreds of thousands of dollars. Why is this the fact? Because the ordinary receipts of the Commonwealth have been used as stated; and the bill passed by the House will not help the matter—will not do away with the evil complained of. What is wanted is the passage of Senator Billingfelt's bill, which affords a plain and sure way of disposing of the public revenues by a regular reduction of the public debt. In this way we get rid of the payment of large interest, which is a surer means of economy than risking the rare revival of flourishes of finance. In addition, there will be no risks run of depositing or broken banks. By the payment of public debt in monthly instalments or reductions, we are not only lessening the volume of our debt, but we are lessening the volume of our current expenses by getting rid of fixed premiums of interest. Why this is so, I leave for others to pursue, a more business like system of conducting the finances of the State than that of the House bill, which literally makes a broker's office of the State Treasury.

"THE comparative frequency of diseases in the white and colored races" was the subject of an interesting paper read before the National Medical Society by Dr. Reyburn, who was for several years connected with the Freedmen's Bureau. The experience of the medical fraternity in this Bureau, he said, had given to the world statistics of vital importance not before known, and proving that assertions made by many eminent writers in regard to diseases peculiar among the colored race were not sustained by the experience of physicians employed among that people. The report, he said, showed that the whole number of cases under treatment was 49,856; total number of deaths, 17,677, or about four per cent. The total number of malarious diseases treated during the above period was 116,190, or about twenty-one per cent. Of pulmonary tubercular diseases treated, 11,925, or less than three per cent. of total under treatment. Treated for typhoid fever, 3,786; small pox, 60,396; inflammation of the lungs, 9,414; bronchitis, 10,425; for delirium tremens, 65, and only one death reported. It was also noticed that the mulatto people in this latitude were more numerous than full-blooded Africans, the proportion being one-half less in Florida than in Maryland and Virginia.

GENERAL REYNOLDS, the military reconstructer of Texas, having been asked to become a candidate for United States Senator, declined in a well-considered letter, of which the following is an extract:

> The proper discharge of my duties has required of me the performance of many acts, not of a political character, but my conviction of right and sense of propriety will prevent my participation in any part of any political office at the present time under existing circumstances. At the close of the war I left Texas. I have, to be sure, resided in the state, with the exception of three years, but my whole time of residence has been as an officer of the army charged with the most onerous duties of any profession in the country. Indeed, I have not been a citizen of Texas for the purposes of voting, or holding office, since 1861, when the people of Texas, by a large majority, declared their intention of withdrawing from the Federal Union. Whether a rebellion under such conditions constitute treason in the sight of God or man, is a question for the jurists to decide in the Constitution of the United States. I was one of the number of citizens of Texas who declined. He would have been elected had he assented to the use of his name as a candidate.

BRITISH ARISTOCRACY.

The Mordaunt Divorce Case and the Scandal About the Prince of Wales.

[From the London Correspondence (Feb. 5) of N. Y. Herald.]

THE MORDAUNT DIVORCE CASE.

This day week the famous divorce case of Mordaunt vs. Mordaunt will commence. The plaintiff is a baronet, Sir Charles Mordaunt, who seeks a divorce from his wife on the plea of adultery. The outline of the story is that when Lady Mordaunt was confined of her first child she confessed to the wife of a clergyman who was with her that she had broken the Seventh Commandment not only with one, but with about six different individuals. Her friends say that Lady Mordaunt was insane when she made that confession; her enemies say she was not. Whether as a needful precaution, or whether to give a coloring to her defence, I know not, but she has certainly for some months been the inmate of a private lunatic asylum. Sir Charles, although sent for and urged by her Majesty the Queen not to bring about that great scandal, persists in carrying the matter through, even to the bitter end, and the trial is to go on. It will cost, no matter which will carry the day, a not very small fortune. To very many Americans it will be interesting on account of the evidence—very much of which will be taken from the manager, waiters, chambermaids and others of the Langham Hotel, where so many Americans put up when they come to London.

A CABLE TELEGRAM ON THE SAME SUBJECT.

[By the American Press Association.]

LONDON, February 18, Midnight.—Great excitement has been created here to-day by the damaging testimony adduced in the Mordaunt divorce suit case. In the forenoon Lady Mordaunt was examined at length. He charged that his Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, had for some time past carried on a clandestine correspondence with Lady Mordaunt. She Charles forbade the Prince the privilege of entering his mansion, but the latter's enjoyment Mordaunt during her husband's absence, upon several occasions, when her husband was attending to his duties as a member of Parliament.

Autograph letters from the Prince of Wales were found in Lady Mordaunt's writing desk, in her private boudoir, and the contents are been spirited away, but their contents are known.

To-day Lady Mordaunt made a full confession of her crimes. She acknowledged that she has committed adultery and could cargoes be taken down the river.

Added to these are now the other bridges enumerated above, and additional pier bridges planned at other points along the river. Here then, in complaining of these grievances, do not do so for the purpose of urging a Congressional prohibition against putting piers into the river, but only to recommend that the river channel, which will run relatively seven miles before dark, or lay up above the bridge, with the chance sometimes of losing the full benefit of the freshets, during which only can loaded coal barges

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, February 19, 1870.

The question of so modifying the present National Banking law as to remove all restrictions from it, and let it be free to capitalists to establish a bank whenever and wherever a certain amount of money is subscribed to its capital stock, and the proper securities furnished to secure its circulation and depositors. The organizing of banks under the present law has been a grand success, and as it subserved the principal design as a war financial measure in absorbing the banking capital of the country in compelling a purchase of Government bonds, it has also been a grand success, but as it has been remarked, we may go further, and admit, also, that up to this time it has furnished the country a uniform currency. But a day of progress and reform now has to be met, and that is this: "Is the system just and proper; or in other words, have we not granted to capital, through the National Banking law, privileges and powers which are detrimental to the best interests of the country and oppressive upon the people?"

No stronger evidence could be adduced to prove its unfaithfulness, and the value of the franchises granted to national banks, than their determination, possibility to avoid which proposed to reduce the number of banks; or which would, in any degree, lessen the amount of capital granted to any of those banks. We believe it to be safe to assert that no investment in any branch of manufacture or trade has paid for the last four or five years as high dividends as have been paid by the national banks.

This is true of country banks as well as of city banks; they have all, with scarcely an exception, declared large dividends, and many of them have carried large amounts to the credit of their contingent fund.

We complain of oppressive taxes, and almost every branch of manufacture feels the general depression, but amid this general gloom the banks are understood to be realizing 20 per cent. them charge high rates of interest, others use their capital in speculating in stocks, gold, instead of aiding and supporting true and legitimate enterprises by loaning money at fair and reasonable rates of interest, they evade the law, and, as has been shown lately by the Comptroller of the Currency, have been guilty of usury. Go into any of our large towns and try to raise money to build a factory of any kind, and you will be met by the reply that manufacturing is overdone, trade is overdone, but let it be stated that capital is wanted to increase the stock in any of the national banks, and stock will be taken immediately.

Does this show a healthy state of business? What is the remedy? Free banking under a system similar to our present system, with privileges and powers restricted, and a prompt forfeiture of charter when restrictions and rates of interest are taken. The reason for granting the great privileges which were authorized by the law has passed away. The banks have been organized and the sanguine hopes and expectations of any of the projectors of the measure. The business of the country needs cheap capital. Relieve the banks from restrictions, and it, like all other branches of business, be open and free to every body of men who can furnish the basis and the securities required by the Government. Congress in the country's favor is about to revise our banking system, and grant the privilege to all who will meet the requirements of the law.

—Government bonds were rather firmer today, but the volume of business in them has been light. The advance in the European market neutralizes the depressing influence of the decline of the gold premium, and the easy money market is a great help in sustaining prices.

—In the gold market the volume of business has been of about the average amount with the temper of speculation in favor of a lower premium. This latter fact is shown by the improved borrowing demand for gold in the New York market, which at the close was carried free of interest; the highest rate paid early in the day was 5¼ per cent. The extreme range of the premium to-day is 11¼@11⅛. The announced policy of the Committee on Ways and Means in regard to a reduction of $50,000,000 in the taxation of the country is not calculated to materially affect the gold premium.

—The stock market shows more steadiness and activity. There appears to be a disposition on the part of the cliques to rally the market after the decline of the last two days. The chief interest is in Lake Shore, Rock Island and Northwestern. The Vanderbilt stocks show rather more activity, and Ohio and Mississippi is more active, the price ranging at 33@33⅝.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

February 19, 1870.	10:00	11:30	12:15	1:30	2:00
	A. M.	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.
New York Central	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Erie	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Harlem	140	140	140	140	140
Reading	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Michigan Central	120	120	120	120	120
Michigan Southern	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Illinois Centre	131	131	132	132	132
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	91	91	91	91	91
Chicago and Northwestern	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Do preferred	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Rock Island	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾
St. Paul	33	33	33	33	33
St. Paul preferred	70	70	70	70	70
Toledo and Wabash	46	46	46	46	46
Toledo and Wabash pref	71¾	71¾	72	72	72
Fort Wayne	91	91	91	91	91
Chicago and Alton	115	115	115	115	115
Ohio and Miss	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
Western Union	80	80	80	80	80
Pacific Mail	42¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Adams Express	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	20	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
American M. U. Ex	37	37	37	37	37
U. S. Express	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
Merch. U. Ex	69	69	69	69	69

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day enables him to execute purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Government, Bank and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY EVENING, February 19, 1870.

Business since our last has undergone no particular alteration. Buyers appear shy and not inclined to make liberal purchases. Prices have varied but little for some days. The weather has been cold—the real winter article without adulteration. Our rivers are in good navigable order. Trade in the vicinity of the landing is improving. The unusually large sales of pig iron reported in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, show pretty conclusively that a heavy spring business is expected, and that our manufacturers are taking arrangements to meet the same on a large scale.

APPLES—The market is well supplied with the various kinds for good keeping. There was a fair demand at $3 00@3 75 a bbl; for ordinary mixed lots $2 00@2 50.

WHISKY—The market remains unchanged, with a moderate inquiry as follows: Common rectified, $1 00; proof do, $1 05@1 06; wheat, $41 00; old rye sells at various prices.

BUTTER—The supply exceeds the demand, particularly common descriptions, which are difficult of sale at almost any price. Prime quality fresh roll sells at 30@35c.

APPLE BUTTER—Dull with a liberal stock on hand. We note sales at 40@45 ₱ gallon.

GROCERIES—The market contains a good stock of various kinds that come under this head. Trade was moderate. The spring trade will no doubt soon open up. Coffee are firm with an upward tendency. Sugars steady but unchanged. Teas are without change, with a regular trade demand. We reported regular transactions at the following reported regular sales: fair Rio 19c; good 20c; prime 22c; choice to fine fancy 24c.

SUGARS—Sales New Orleans good at 11½c; prime 12c; choice 12½@ 13c.

REFINED—Hards, 15c; A coffee, 14¼c; B coffee 13c; extra C 12½c; New York do 12½c.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans good at 75c; prime 80c; choice 85@ 90 cts.

SYRUPS—Good 50c; choice drip 60c; perfection drips 90c ₱ gal.

RICE—Sales North Carolina at 8c ₱ lb.

STARCH—Sales of Pearl at 6½c; silver gloss 6½c; corn 12c ₱ box.

LEAD—Sales of keg at 11c; shot $2 75 ₱ bag.

FEATHERS—Market well supplied; sales of common at 35c, and choice at 90@95c ₱ lb.

EGGS—Market well supplied, with regular sales at 25@26c ₱ doz.

POTATOES—Market over stocked, being freely offered at 60@70 cts per bush in lots.

FLOUR—The market remains inactive, with a limited demand for most descriptions, particularly for common to medium grades. We can report regular sales of western brands at the following, from store: in dray load lots; spring $5 00@5 50; winter $5 75@6 25.

The mill prices are as follows:

White Cliff, in barrels, $6 00; in sacks, $4 75; Minnesota, in barrels, $5 75; in sacks, $5 50; Fairview, in barrels, and $5 50 in sacks; Star of the West, in barrels, $5 75; Lacy Star, blue brand, in barrels, $5 50; double extra family, in sacks, $5 00; one star red brand, in barrels, $5; extra family, in sacks, $4 75; X mixed Minnesota extra, in barrels, $4 75; Soloto Mills, in barrels, $5 00; red wheat family flour, in sacks, $4 50.

RYE FLOUR—Is quoted at $5 00@5 25, as to quality.

CORN MEAL—The market was not an active one by any means; buyers evidently have no great confidence in the present range of prices. Dealers have as a general thing a good supply on hand. The rates on Saturday were: Shoepeckers, white, the sugar cured 1c; sides, ribbed, 15½c; clear do 16½c; hams, sugar cured, 19@19½c; cook ham 30c; breakfast bacon 20c.

LARD—Sales of kegs and tins are made at 16 50 ₱ dozen.

PIG TONGUES—Are selling at $1 ₱ dozen.

HAM SAUSAGE—Sales of large ₱ lb.

BEANS—Are in good supply; market dull with a restricted demand. We note a report of small sales at $2@2 25 ₱ bush.

SAUERKRAUT—The market very dull at $2 ₱ keg.

BROOMS—Are in fair demand. The current rates from store are for No. 2 $1 75 ₱ dozen; No. 1 $2 50; No. 4 $3; No. 5 $3 50, and carpet brooms $3 50@4 ₱ dozen.

LARD OIL—In moderate demand. Prices are unchanged; sales of city brands No. 1 extra at 97½@ 1 00 ₱ gallon, and No. 2 at 85@90c.

CARBON OIL—The market continues quiet with unchanged prices. We were reported sales in a jobbing way at 26@28c for standard brands.

CRANBERRIES—Market well stocked. We are reported sales of Eastern cultivated at $12 50@ 13 00 ₱ barrel.

CHEESE—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. Holders are firm in their views at prices that were current for some days. Sales 18 @19c; Hamburg at 16@17c; Hamburg Factory 17@17½c; New York State Dairy 18@19c; Eastern Goshen 20@22c.

HAY & FEED—We can report a good supply in the market; buyers were shy; sales in a small way of prime timothy at $20@22; mixed 18@20 and halves 16@18c; blackberries 18@19c; western prairie 16@17c.

DRESSED HOGS—The receipts have fallen off, still the supply was equal to the demand. We note regular sales at 6½@7c ₱ lb net.

GRAIN—The market was a quiet one, with a limited demand for the various kinds. There was a fair demand at $1 00@1 10 ₱ bush; for ordinary mixed lots $1 00@1 05.

WHEAT—The market remains unchanged, with a moderate inquiry as follows: Common to prime red, $1 00@1 20; amber, $1 20@1 25; white, $1 15@1 25; amber, $1 15@1 25 ₱ bush. Oats dull, with more sellers than buyers. The latest report: sales from the wharf and from depot at 45c bc, and from store 47@48c. Corn dull, but unchanged; sales of car on the wharf and track at 78@79c; shelled about 82c higher. Rye is quoted dull, the best offer being 80c, although we have heard of no sales at this figure. Barley dull, with a downward tendency; holders are offering at 90@95c for spring, and 85@ 90 for fall. We have seldom noticed so much unprofitable trading, taken as a whole, whilst many think the bottom has not yet been reached.

COOPERAGE—Sales of pails $2 35 ₱ nest; Tubs—No. 1 $1 60; No. 2 $1 50 and No. 3 $1 40 ₱ doz.

FISH—In good demand with an ample stock on hand, sufficient for the times. The current rates are: No. 1 Mackerel in bbls, $16 50; No. 1 Bay $28; No. 2 shore $22; No. 3 large, $16; No. 3 medium $14; half barrels 62c additional each; Herring—No. 1 Labrador, split, $8 50@9; Portland round, $8 50. Codfish—Large $6 50; medium $5 50 ₱ bbl.

HAY—The supply on hand is large, principally of baled, with sales on wharf at $16@21 as to quality; sales from wagon at $19@22 ₱ ton.

TALLOW—We can report sales of city rendered at 9½c; rough 6@6½c ₱ lb. Market inactive.

STRAW—Dull and the supply exceeds the demand; sales of rye at $10 ₱ ton, and oats at $9@10.

SEEDS—Are in fair demand, particularly clover seed, under offers from all sides. We quote:

Timothy	$3 00@3 50
Clover	6 00@6 50
Flax	2 50@2 75
Blue grass	2 00@2 50
Hungarian	1 50@1 75
Millet	1 50@1 75

BRANS—Are in good supply; market dull with a restricted demand. We note a report of small sales at $20@22 25 ₱ bush.

SHORTS—Market very dull at $22 ₱ ton.

MIDDLINGS—Market very dull at $22 50@ 23 00 ₱ ton for standard.

CHICKENS—Are selling at $1 ₱ dozen.

DRIED FRUIT—We were reported sales of apples at 2½@3c ₱ lb for standard.

CRANBERRIES—Market well stocked. We are reported sales of Eastern cultivated at $12 50@ 13 00 ₱ barrel.

CHEESE—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. Holders are firm in their views at prices that were current for some days. Sales 18 @19c; Hamburg at 16@17c; Hamburg Factory 17@17½c; New York State Dairy 18@19c; Eastern Goshen 20@22c.

HALF FACTS—We can report a good supply in the market; buyers were shy; sales in a small way of prime at 9@9½c; quarters 9@9c and halves 10@11c; blackberries 18@19c; western prairie 16@17c.

DRESSED HOGS—The receipts have fallen off, still the supply was equal to the demand. We note regular sales at 6½@7c ₱ net.

GRAIN—The market was a quiet one, with a limited demand for the various kinds. There was a fair demand at $1 00@1 10 ₱ bush; for ordinary mixed lots $1 00@1 05.

WHEAT—The market remains unchanged, with a moderate inquiry as follows: Common to prime red, $1 00@1 20; amber, $1 20@1 25; white, $1 15@1 25; amber, $1 15@1 25 ₱ bush. Oats dull, with more sellers than buyers. The latest report: sales from the wharf and from depot at 45c bc, and from store 47@48c. Corn dull, but unchanged; sales of car on the wharf and track at 78@79c; shelled about 82c higher. Rye is quoted dull, the best offer being 80c, although we have heard of no sales at this figure. Barley dull, with a downward tendency; holders are offering at 90@95c for spring, and 85@ 90 for fall. We have seldom noticed so much unprofitable trading, taken as a whole, whilst many think the bottom has not yet been reached.

COOPERAGE—Sales of pails $2 35 ₱ nest; Tubs—No. 1 $1 60; No. 2 $1 50 and No. 3 $1 40 ₱ doz.

FISH—In good demand with an ample stock on hand, sufficient for the times. The current rates are: No. 1 Mackerel in bbls, $16 50; No. 1 Bay $28; No. 2 shore $22; No. 3 large, $16; No. 3 medium $14; half barrels 62c additional each. Herring—No. 1 Labrador, split, $8 50@9; Portland round, $8 50. Codfish—Large $6 50; medium $5 50 ₱ bbl.

HAY—The supply on hand is large, principally of baled, with sales on wharf at $16@21 as to quality; sales from wagon at $19@22 ₱ ton.

TALLOW—We can report sales of city rendered at 9½c; rough 6@6½c ₱ lb. Market inactive.

STRAW—Dull and the supply exceeds the demand; sales of rye at $10 ₱ ton, and oats at $9@10.

SEEDS—Are in fair demand, particularly clover seed, under offers from all sides. We quote:

Timothy	$3 00@3 50
Clover	6 00@6 50
Flax	2 50@2 75
Blue grass	2 00@2 50
Hungarian	1 50@1 75
Millet	1 50@1 75

BRANS—Are in good supply; market dull with a restricted demand. We note a report of small sales at $20@22 25 ₱ bush.

SHORTS—Market very dull at $22 ₱ ton.

MIDDLINGS—Market very dull at $22 50@ 23 00 ₱ ton for standard.

CHICKENS—Are selling at $1 ₱ dozen.

DRIED FRUIT—We were reported sales of apples at 2½@3c ₱ lb for standard.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, February 21, 1870.

The following are the sales of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions, and a comparison with previous years:

	Receipts	Exports	Exports
	Crude per	Peun.	per A. C.
	river ₱ bbl.	R. R.	V. R. R.
Monday, Feb. 14	1,539	191	1,128
Tuesday, Feb. 15	1,549	412	951
Wednesday, Feb. 16	1,292	412	951
Thursday, Feb. 17	1,992	525	1,020
Friday, Feb. 18	2,629	381	1,260
Saturday, Feb. 19	951	328	302
Total for week	10,315	2,068	7,206
Since Jan. 1	67,825	8,051	27,638
To Feb. 19	78,140	10,524	44,944
Same time 1869	83,694	7,744	42,779
Same time 1868	113,668	2,802	84,512

BUSINESS.

We have nothing new to furnish our readers in regard to the condition of the oil market. The same dullness and inactivity appears to have governed the market more or less since the 1st of January continue. Sales since our last were of a light character, and no transactions are reported that have been previously made. At present the only inquiry seems to be for spot or early delivery. The following are the sales reported dull as the markets here, and the same will apply with equal force to the East:

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The receipts of crude for the past two weeks from all points were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	11,151	10,315

The crude receipts from all points for the past six years were as follows:

From January 1st to February 19th, 1870	78,140
Same time 1869	83,694
Same time 1867	113,668
Same time 1866	2,802
Same time 1865	84,512
	4,707

REPORTS OF REFINED.

The exports of refined East for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	3,261	1,684
Allegheny Valley Railroad	10,940	7,306
Total	14,197	8,990

Exports of refined oil East for the past two years, from January 1st to February 16th, were as follows:

	Last year.	This year.
Per Pennsylvania Railroad	7,744	10,524
Per Allegheny Valley R. R.	32,779	44,944
Total	40,523	55,468

SALES.

The crude and refined sales for the past two weeks were as follows:

	This week.	This week.
Crude, bbls	13,600	29,600
Refined, bbls	6,100	4,500
Total	19,500	34,100

SATURDAY'S MARKET.

The market on Saturday was very dull, with a material difference in regard to prices between buyers and sellers.

The sales dwindled down to 200 bbls spot at 12½c. The quotations were: Spot or February 12½@12¾c; seller March 12½@12¾c; buyer's option 13@13½c; all year buyer's option 13½c.

REFINED.

The market was dull, prices being a shade lower, the only sale reported being 1,000 bbls, March delivery, at 26½c. The sales for February is quoted at 26½@26¾c. Futures are very dull, correct quotations not obtainable.

PHILADELPHIA, February 19, 1870.—The market dull and weaker; February 26½@26¾; March 26¾@26¾; April and July 26¾@26¾. Crude 12½@12¾c.

NEW YORK, February 19.—The market was dull, and in the absence of any legitimate demand, lower prices prevailed. Crude in bulk 12½@12¾c. Sales 5,000 bbls refined standard white, spot delivery, at 26½c. For Philadelphia delivery refined is dull and figures nominal; refined standard white 26½c, for immediate delivery.

OIL CITY, February 19.—Sales on broad gauge and on lower creek at $4 00. The market cannot be said to have declined, but sales are made with less backwardness; $4 00@4 05 is the nominal price at Oil City. Very little oil sold at Oil City.

TITUSVILLE, PA., February 19.—The market is flat with but few buyers. Shipments per railroad at $4 00@4 05. The following sales were made yesterday: 1,000 bbls on creek at $4 00; $4 30; 300 bbls on upper creek at $4 25; 1,000 bbls on lower creek at $4 00; 1,000 bbls at Rouseville at $4 05.

ROUSEVILLE, February 19.—The market is firm; offering at $4 10@4 15; sales at $4 05@4 10.

PLEASANTVILLE, February 19.—The market is very quiet and prices are lower; $5 @5 10 at the wells.

PETROLEUM CENTER, PA., February 19.—Oil is quiet at $4 05.

NEW YORK, February 19.—Market quiet and firm.

SHAMBURG, PA., February 19.—The market is quiet at $4 05@4 10.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Peerless Oil Works	500
Spray Oil Works	24
Reno Oil Works	240
T. Hacket	240
Total	1,476

Oil Receipts per A. V. R. R.

R8 Dupuy, 500 bbls crude to Peerless Oil Works; Mestner, R. & co, 60 do to Spray Oil Work; O S Reno, 240 do to Reno Oil Works; Alexander Weil, 240 do to T Hacket; D H Long & co, 240 do to Star Works; Philadelphia and Boston Refining Co, 60 do to Star Works; Mestner, R. & co, 60 do to S B Mills.

Crude Oil Shipped East by P. R. R. and A. V. R. R. Oil Line.

Jno K Truax, 50 bbls lubricating to D F Wright & co, New York.

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Tarentum Oil Works, 20 bbls ref to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Mc&Levy & Bros, 100 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Trew & Co, 224 bbls refined to Warden, Trew & Co, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined ..... 1,100 bbls

Oil Shipped East by Western P. R. R.

R B Logan & Co, 50 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Oil Shipped East by P. R. R.

G E Parmer, 2 bbls lubricating to C B Calhoun & Co, Lowell, Mass.

New York Petroleum Market.

Petroleum—Crude in bulk continues very dull, and the demand for refined is only fair to-day. Sales of 1,200 bbls, sold at 15½c, closing at 15½c; and on the lower creek 2,000 bbls. $1 60 for April. There is some demand for export, and a sale was made yesterday of 1,200 bbls, on private terms. Refined, for immediate delivery is dull and weak; 1,000 bbls, in bulk, 26½c, and about 10,000 cases 28¾c, part 30½c. There is some demand for future delivery, and sales have been made of 4,500 bbls, April to December, at 26½c, and 10,000 do, March to July, on private terms. Naphtha is dull at 16c. 200 bbls residuum sold at 9½c. In Philadelphia the market has been very dull, and prices are lower; sales 9,000 bbls at 26@27½c, closing heavy at the inside figure.

Export since 1st January: 1870. 1869.

From New York	gals 5,130,924	6,021,467
Other ports	3,627,628	3,141,102
Total	gals 8,947,552	9,324,169
Same time, 1868	gals 8,860,920	
Same time, 1867		4,675,500

Ironton Iron Market.

During the past week the shipments abroad have been light—about as light as the receipts by cars. Charcoal mill iron is very scarce and in good demand at the old rates. Foundry iron is abundant, with but little doing in it.

The Ironton rolling mill had steam up on Tuesday and met with a little accident—the bursting of the supply pipe of the dry-dock. It was but trifling, however, and they are to-day running two-thirds of their capacity.

The nail mill resumed operations Monday. They have a large stock on hand, but their products, although prices are not perfectly satisfactory.

Out of town, we notice that Olive has blown out. Notwithstanding one or two accidents during the year and a change of hearth in the fall, they have made a large lot of iron and have steadily received for it the highest market price.

The Kentucky charcoal furnaces have, we believe, resumed for some time with one exception.

No change in last week's quotations. We quote:

Foundry, No. 1 hot blast	$47 50
Foundry, No. 2 hot blast	42 50
Mill	38 50@40
Cold blast	60@65
Stone coal, No. 1	39@43
Stone coal, No. 2	37@39

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, February 19.—Flour dull; city XX $5 25@5 75. Wheat dull at 97c for No 1, and 83c for No 2. Corn firm at 42@43c. Corn quiet at 36c on track. Rye and barley unchanged. Dressed hogs firmer at $6 90@7 75.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 11¼.

NEW YORK, February 19—P. M.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly bank statement is unfavorable, but better than was expected. There is a net loss of $2,000,000 in legal reserve, but the banks still hold $11,000,000 above legal requirement.

Loans	$257,227,000	Increase	$ 1,043,716
Specie	22,254,767	Increase	167,707
Circulation	23,659,371	Decrease	9,291
Deposits	211,146,765	Increase	1,875,854
Legal Tenders	76,134,000	Decrease	1,650,951

The general trade of the city is steadily increasing. Custom receipts for the week are unusually large, amounting to $2,907,332.

MONEY.

Money is easy at 6@7 per cent, with exceptional transactions as low as 5 per cent. Discounts also easy at 9@9 per cent.

STERLING.

Sterling exchange nominal at 108¾@109.

GOLD.

Gold weak, opened at 11¾, and closed at 11¾. Some heavy purchases were made by merchants who will probably on the basis of gold at 12. Carrying rates 3@5 per cent.

STOCKS.

Government stocks lower and in sympathy with gold. Coupons '81 111¾@111¾; do 62 115¼@115¾; do '64 115¼@115¾; do '65 115¾@116; do '65 new 112¾@113; do '67 112¾@113¼; do '68 113¼@113½.

STOCKS.

Stocks firmer, with general advance, and rather more doing in leading speculative shares. Strongest stocks were New Jersey Central, Ohio and Mississippi, and Lake Shore.

CLOSING PRICES.

Cumberland 34, Western Union Telegraph 34½; Quicksilver 16; Mariposa 9¾; do preferred 21¾; Pacific Mail 41¾; New York Central 97¾; Atlantic Express 61¾; Wells Fargo 21¾; American 37¾; United States 51½; Merchants' Union 37¾; Canton Company 87¾; Cumberland Scrip 80¾; Erie 21¾ do preferred 44; Harlem 140; do preferred 119; Reading 97¾; Michigan Central 120; Lake Shore 93; Pittsburgh 91½; Illinois Central 132; Northwestern 73¾; do preferred 86¾; New York and Erie 19¾; do. Preferred 39¾; Rock Island 120¾; Ohio and Mississippi 33¾; Ohio Central 10½; New Jersey Central 97½; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central 20½; Dubuque 12; St. Paul 33; do preferred 70.

STATE BONDS.

State bonds firm except North Carolinas, which is lower. Missouri 6s, new 90; Tennessee 6s, old 72; old Virginia 6s, new 66; Georgia 6s 81; Georgia 7s 82; old North Carolina 6s, new 26½; new North Carolinas 22; Louisianas old 68; 20 Louisianas new 58; 77 Louisiana levee 58; 25 Louisiana levee 8s 81; Alabama 5s 94.

Reports for the week—Dry goods $1,992,573; general merchandise $2,067,826; total for week estimated at $5,000,000 to $6,000,000; the same over our receipts not yet to arrive.

Sub-Treasury balances—Gold $73,073,691; currency, $7,730,891; general balance, $82,963,317.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, February 19, 1870.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Quiet at $5@$5 50 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Very quiet; sales of No 1 at 87@87½c; No 2 open at 84@85c, advanced to 86¾c, and closed firm at 85½c; this afternoon No 2 sold but steady at 85½c. Rejected, 72@73c.

CORN—Quiet; No 2 sold at 39@39½c; no grade 47@ 51c; closing at 39@39½c; No 2 sold this afternoon the market was inactive and unchanged.

OATS—Quiet and firm; sales of No 2 at 32½c.

RYE—Inactive and nominal at 62c for No 2.

BARLEY—Quiet; sales of 1,000 bbls at 90c for No 2.

HOGS—Were in good demand and 5@10c higher at 92½@ 93½c for light; 85@90c for heavy.

MESS PORK—Very quiet and firm at $17 00 cash; $16 50@16 75 seller April. Last trade was at $16 75. Sold recent pickled hams 14½c. Moderate inquiry for lard; 13½@13¾c for prime steam; 14c for kettle rendered. Dressed hogs in fair demand at 6½@6¾c for short rib. Bacon very firm; shoulders 10½c; short rib 13½c; short clear 14½c. Receipts of flour, 4,000 bbls; wheat, 5,000 bush; corn, 4,000 bush; oats, 5,000 bush; barley, 1,000 bush; rye, 1,000 bush; hogs, 6,000 head; cattle, 1,000 head; sheep, 1,000 head. Shipments of flour, 6,000 bbls; wheat, 5,000 bush; corn, 4,000 bush; oats, 5,000 bush; barley, 1,000 bush; rye, 1,000 bush; hogs, 6,000 head; cattle, 1,000 head; sheep, 1,000 head. Sales 10,000 bbls at 85@86c for spring wheat; 39@39½c for corn; 32½c for oats; 90c for barley; 62c for rye; $16 75@17 00 for mess pork; 13½@13¾c for lard; 6½@6¾c for dressed hogs; 13½c for short rib sides; 14½c for short clear sides; 10½c for shoulders; 14c for bacon.

LIVE HOGS—Active and steady at $4 50@4 60 for common to extra.

CATTLE—Nearly all $4 50@6 87½ for fair cows and good second class steers.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 19.—Cotton steady; sales of 1,200 bales at 21½c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 10,000 bbls; sales 7,000 bbls; 5@10c better; sales of 10,000 bbls at $4 70@5 00 for superfine; $5 10@5 40 for extra State; $5 10@5 40 for extra western; $5 50@5 80 for white wheat extra; $5 20@5 45 for round hoop Ohio; $5 50@5 80 for extra do; $5 45@5 70 for fancy do; $5 75@6 25 for extra St. Louis; $5 25@5 50 for choice do. Rye flour firm; sales 200 bbls at $4@4 75. Corn meal more active; sales of 950 bbls at $3 10@3 15 for Jersey; $3 15@3 20 for Brandywine; $3 10@3 15 for Western. Receipts of wheat 4,000 bush; sales 10,000 bush at $1 08@1 09 for rejected No 2 spring; $1 20@1 30 for No 2 spring; $1 30@1 31 for No 1 spring; $1 31@1 32 for amber; $1 30 for white State. Rye quiet. Barley a trifle firmer and in fair demand; sales of 10,000 bush Canada West at $1 10@1 15; $1 20 for two-rowed; $1 25@1 30 for six-rowed. Receipts of corn,

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

COMMITMENTS.—There were thirteen commitments to the jail the yesterday.

PERSONAL.—Gen. R. Biddle Roberts, of Chicago, is spending a few days among his friends in this city.

CIGAR STOLEN.—A large number of cigars were stolen by the roughs at the fire at Herbst's auction, Friday night.

NOT STRIKING.—The firm alarm bell in the Twenty-third ward has not been striking for several days. It is of the automatic pattern and cold weather so affects it will not work.

DELINQUENTS.—Several city officials not having made their annual reports to the Controller will doubtless be reported to Councils.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The alarm from Box 56, about noon Saturday, was caused by a slight fire in the roof of a frame dwelling house at the end of Wylie street. The damage done was slight.

RECOVERING.—John Duncan, the man who was so badly burned at the coke ovens above the Birmingham bridge, Friday night, is still at the Homœopathic Hospital, on Third street, and is gradually recovering.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—There will be a parade on Washington's birthday (to-morrow) by the following military companies:—The Duquesne Greys, the Pittsburgh Zouaves, the Washington Infantry and the new Allegheny company, the Hoeltzer Jagers.

MAYORS.—The Mayor's morning manisee yesterday was well attended and the interest manifested by the audience—twenty-two in number—was not at all complimentary to the Mayor. The cases were disposed of in the usual manner.

RENTS.—Parties who have been engaged in drawing up leases for property to be in the Twelfth and adjoining wards, report that there has been but little change in rents. Property in some few cases has been rented at a trifle lower figure than last year.

THAT ADJUSTING COMMITTEE.—The resolution passed in Common Council for the appointment of a Committee to audit the accounts of the City Treasurer, and laid over in Select Council, will likely be passed at the next meeting.

REUNION THIS EVENING.—All who desire to attend an enjoyable affair should remember the first annual reunion of the St. Peter's Cathedral Orchestra, which takes place at City Hall this evening. Every arrangement has been made for a capital time. The grand order commences at nine o'clock.

THE poetic axiom that "age ain't nothing; its strength that tells!" is receiving fresh confirmation by the great horseman, who, Colonel Gosham, the Oriental Giant, has drawn to Barnell's Museum, during his engagement, for commencing on his third week to-day, pulling still larger crowds, there is no doubt.

DEPOSITING THE CITY FUNDS.—Councils meet in regular session next Monday, when a joint session will be held to elect fifteen banks or public depositaries to keep the funds of the city. Controller McGowan has advertised for proposals, but many of the conditions should take notice and have their bids in early.

CHARITY FAIR.—This fair, which has been so successful during the past week, closes on Saturday night. The beautiful mosaic gold watch was awarded to Mr. Thomas Farrell, chief of delivery clerks at Dungeons freight station, he having received several thousand majority. Officer A. J. Moon, of the Mayor's force, was the recipient of the elegant silver horse-shoe, receiving, by a majority of three hundred and fifty-five.

THE VELOCIPEDE COMPOSITOR.—As will be seen by the telegraphic dispatches, George Arensberg, formerly a compositor in the Commercial office, who exploded on his type-setting line have been previously recorded, set two thousand and sixty-four "ems," in one minute, in the New York *Times* office on Saturday in one hour. This is rapid work, and there were many who doubted his ability to set two thousand "ems" in the time specified.

THE YOUNG MEN'S HOME.—The new four story building was occupied for the purposes designed on Saturday. Ample accommodations have been made for the Destitute department, for all worthy destitute men who may find their way to the city as strangers. During the past two years over 3,000 persons have been sheltered and fed in the temperance department, and it cannot be that the managers have been compelled to use.

TOO EARLY.—A Hibernian individual before Mayor Brush yesterday morning for drunkenness, plead as an excuse that it being St. Patrick's day, he had taken a "we drap of the crathur" in honor of Ireland's patron saint. The poor fellow must have had a "drap" too much of the "jim jams" during the night. He was informed that he was too early with that excuse, and no other appropriate for his drunken condition being at hand he suffered the usual penalty.

THE ASSESSMENT OF INCOME TAX.—General Switzer, internal revenue Supervisor, and Major Errett, Assessor, met with the assistant assessor of this district Saturday, to consult upon the uniform assessment of income. The assistants were instructed that in no case should they accept a declaration of income as made, when no income was derived from the same source. The instructions of the department are that the returns must be made on the blanks furnished, whether the party is liable to tax or not. The income returns for 1869 are being made up quite rapidly, and the indications are that they will be up to the average of the previous year.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—As soon as the act now in the Legislature passes, the Ordinance Committee will be immediately instructed by Councils to prepare an ordinance creating a paid department for the city. To defray the expenses of the same warrants will be drawn on the appropriation for City Property, \$40,000; Fire Engines and Hose, \$6,000, and Contingent Fund, \$6,000. There is certainly enough with which to end in the different appropriations to draw from, so that there need be no drawback in that direction. There are five steam engines to purchase, which are now held by citizens, and these, with hose, harness, &c., will require a considerable sum of money.

Just for the Fun of It.

Saturday evening, at an early hour, as a gentleman was passing down Washington street, near the grain elevator building, an individual, sailing under the cognomen of William Calmus, approached him, and without the formality of a ceremony, knocked him off his "pins." The stranger, thunderstruck at the fact that the grain elevator locality was the center of operations of robbers, garroters, etc., thought at once that the design of his assailant was plunder, and so cried "thieves, murder," etc. This brought officers Dickson and Weiderkind to the spot, and being made acquainted with the facts, took Calmus into custody. He was lodged in the lock-up, and Monday and Sunday morning was brought before the Mayor. Then the facts became apparent that Calmus had no felonious intentions when he knocked the stranger down, as he often does the same thing "just for fun," and for the purpose of seeing how "squarely he can knock one off in the head." Mayor Brush announced that as the whole thing appeared to be fun, he would carry out the joke by imposing a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs. This was a facer to Calmus, and the more so because he had no money, and no place in view where he could "raise it." So he went to jail for thirty days, to be subsequently transferred to Claremont. Officer Rinch has a warrant for Calmus's arrest for a similar offense, and before his first term expires he will be arrested and probably returned to the workhouse.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT EAST LIBERTY.

A Well Known Citizen Falls Down a Flight of Stairs and is Mortally Injured.

An accident of a peculiarly distressing character occurred in East Liberty on Saturday evening, resulting in the death of Mr. Moore Thompson, a gentleman well known throughout the county. We have these facts reported to us. Mr. Thompson, who has been engaged in buying and selling real estate, went into a house belonging to R. C. G. Sproul, Esq., in company with Thomas Lindsay, Meat Inspector, Wm. Hazlewood, drover, and Mr. Rickard, lumber dealer, for the purpose of examining the property. The house is for sale, and Mr. Hazlewood was thinking about purchasing it. Mr. Thompson passed up stairs in advance of the other men, and in going into the room above the kitchen, when he accidentally fell into a dark stairway leading into the kitchen. The noise of the fall attracted the attention of the other parties, and they hastened to his assistance, but they found him insensible, and did not apprehend any immediate danger. Dr. Fercheson was called, and in the meantime he (injured man was removed to the residence of Mr. McWilliams, near by. The doctor found two deep cuts upon the back of the head, and one cut upon the forehead, which were dressed, and the patient removed to the residence of his family. The accident occurred at 6 o'clock Saturday evening. Dr. Lewis was subsequently called, and found Thompson suffering from severe internal hemorrhage, which exhibited serious alarm. He was in a weak state generally, and had been suffering for some time with asthma. On being raised up in the bed, he threw blood from his stomach in considerable quantities, and continued to sink rapidly until two o'clock Sunday morning, when he expired. He leaves a wife and two children and numerous friends and relatives to mourn his untimely death.

EXPLOITS OF A SNEAK THIEF.

He is Detected and Sent to the Work House.

We have on Several occasions noticed the exploits of a well known "sneak thief" named James M. Stahr, his arrest and committal to the Work House. He generally gets drunk before committing any misdeed and then when brought before the proper tribunals pleads drunkenness in extenuation of his crime, and invariably gets off with light punishment. A year or so ago he was first arrested for a petty offense, sent to jail for a brief period and after being released disappeared until a month or two ago. Then he was arrested for the larceny of a muff and veil which he took from a house in Spring alley, Twenty-third ward. The owner had just laid the muff on a table preparatory to starting out when Stahr got hold and was over the trouble of carrying it. He was apprehended by a police officer while attempting to dispose of the muff, taken before the Mayor and sent to the workhouse. On being released he took quarters at a house on Fifth avenue, and soon after was detected in the act of selling a buffalo robe worth from \$60 to \$80, for the purpose of staking for pledging up things and conjecturing that he had come by the robe dishonestly he was taken into custody, and brought up at last at the workhouse. He was released on a Friday and Saturday was at his old pranks as the following will show. Unobserved he entered Tarrer's hotel on Liberty street at the foot of Fifth avenue, Saturday afternoon, and secreted himself in one of the numbers on the second story. The occupant of the room soon after went up stairs and it is supposed Stahr heard him coming. He accordingly secreted himself underneath the bed and kept as still as a mouse. The boarder took off his coat, boots and hat, and laid himself down for a nap on the bed. Once asleep he thought he heard a strange noise under the bed, but paid no heed to it to the noise in a lower room. Just as he was dropping off to sleep he saw a form raise from underneath the bed, and look over the bed as if to discover whether or not the sleeping one was dozing or not. Instantly the boarder jumped out of bed, and seeing both of Stahr into making off as fast as he could, escorted him down stairs to the office. Policeman Ranger was then called and Stahr escorted to the cells and keeping. He was placed in confinement and Sunday morning, after a hearing before Mayor Brush, he was sent to the work house for ninety days.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The Johnston-Kier Injunction Case.

The Injunction Denied in One Court and Granted in Another.

Judge Kirkpatrick Overruled by the Common Pleas

Common Pleas—Full Bench.

We have already published the proceedings in the case of James M. Johnston vs. Samuel Kier, John Foster and James Kier, partners as "Kier, Foster & Kier," and William Harper, for an application for an injunction to restrain the defendants from mining coal upon his property in Penn township. The bill of the complainant sets forth that he owns a farm in said township, and also about forty acres of coal adjoining the farm, there being seven acres of it lying under land owned by J. Morris, J. Ludwig and N. Alexander: that defendants, who are engaged in the coal business, own coal under the farm of John Sampson on the east side of complainant's coal, and under the farms of Thos. Lauderson and Wm. Parke on the other side, so that the coal of Johnston forms a pocket or basin, and that the contracts of the defendants for a distance of three hundred yards, that the other plaintiff, Wm. Harper, is in the employ of Kier, Foster & Kier, as their first boss; that the defendants, each of them, are mining the coal and mean to cut that under the Anderson & Parke track, have forthwith and illegally commenced to drive an entry through the middle of the pocket aforesaid, taking away the coal, and working irreparable injury to the property, and that the defendants admitted the trespass, but refused to desist, taking away the coal, and that unless their operations until they had completed their two tracts. The complainant prayed for an injunction to restrain the defendants from mining the coal.

Messrs. Hampton and Dalzell, attorneys for Johnston, filed this bill in the District Court, and a preliminary injunction was granted by Judge Kirkpatrick. The defendant's counsel, Messrs. Moreland, Moore and Kerr, and Mr. Mast Connell, made a motion to dissolve the preliminary injunction, and filed these answers of the defendants, who claimed to have an article of agreement for the coal, made between Johnston and Dr. Wilson, which article, after passing through various hands, became their property. They claimed that under this equitable title they had a right to mine the coal, and do the things complained of in the bill. After full arguments, Judge Kirkpatrick dissolved the injunction, setting forth his reasons in an opinion, which was published some two weeks after the argument of papers. The defendants, under this decision, proceeded with the work, as before.

Mr. Johnson's counsel, not being satisfied with the law as laid down by Judge Kirkpatrick, discontinued the case in the District Court, and filed a new bill in the Court of Common Pleas, setting forth the same facts as in the original bill. By an agreement with counsel, Peppersmith, representing the defendants, a preliminary injunction was granted, which is to stand until the further order of the Court, enjoining the defendants from proceeding with the work of mining the coal, and that the question fully determined whether the equitable title claimed by Johnston is valid or not. It was an understanding that the defendants' counsel might move to dissolve the injunction in the future. Accordingly, a motion to dissolve was made, and notice given that it would be argued on Tuesday. The case will therefore come before a full bench.

Mr. Walton, the defendant's counsel read an answer to the bill, admitting that they were mining the coal, but denying the allegation that they had a right so to do, because they had a equitable title thereto, by an article of agreement, dated December, 1868, between the complainant and Dr. John Wilson; that the latter had assigned the same to Judge Ingersoll, and that the article had been regularly transferred until it came to the defendants. They also read the affidavits of other parties, showing that the mining of the coal was not injuring or would not injure other coal lands of the complainant.

The counsel for the complainant then read counter affidavits, admitting that he (Johnston) had for a time been in default in keeping up, but further alleging that when John Scott was the holder of the equitable title under the agreement, he brought an action of ejectment in the District Court of Allegheny county, (No. 15, April Term, 1869,) and had obtained a verdict, that was not injuring or would not injure other coal lands of the complainant.

The counsel for the complainant then read affidavits, admitting that he (Johnston) had for a time been in default in keeping up, but further alleging that when John Scott was the holder of the equitable title under the agreement, he brought an action of ejectment in the District Court of Allegheny county, (No. 15, April Term, 1869,) and had obtained a verdict, which he had taken it up; and that all the interest which the plaintiff had under the article of agreement, was the right to purchase from Scott the land when he had recovered it in an action of ejectment, whereof the records in the case were attached to the affidavits.

The affidavit of Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., was also read, stating that the equitable title set up in the present case was the same as passed upon in the District Court in fact—the leaving out of Dr. Wilson as the plaintiff in the ejectment case. This affidavit gave a detailed history of the proceedings in the District Court, and stated the grounds upon which the verdict was had in favor of the defendant. This affidavit was furnished on request of Messrs. Hampton and Dalzell, to supply the place of the record, which had been sent to the clerk of the Prothonotary's office.

The Court refused to dissolve the injunction, on the ground that the verdict and judgment in the District Court, in the ejectment suit, upon the equitable title, was conclusive against it; and, standing there unreversed, deprived the party of any right to come into Court and put up the present proceeding—the law being that a judgment and decree in equity in a equitable title is conclusive of it, and that such being the case here, the defendants could not, under their entry upon the land, and their taking away the coal, have accomplished of it the bill. After the motion to dissolve had been decided, a replication was filed by complainant's counsel, and Mr. Dalzell, on behalf of the master to take testimony and report the facts to the Court, with the form of a decree.

UNFINISHED CASES.

James Jenkins vs. John McClarren, garnishee of the Pittsburgh and Montgomery Coal Company. No verdict.

Commonwealth and others vs. Edward Dithridge. Not concluded.

DIVORCE SUITS.

Sarah E. Myers vs. Thomas Myers. Proceedings in divorce. Decree granted.

David Jones vs. Mary Ann Jones. Proceedings in divorce. Decree granted.

Mrs. Taylor vs. C. C. Taylor. Petition in divorce. Rule granted.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

No. 30, Hamilton, for use, &c., vs. Hamilton.

No. 252, Collins et al. vs. Rea.

No. 36, Monroe et al. vs. Hays et al.

No. 37, Same vs. Same.

No. 38, Douthett vs. Kennedy et al.

No. 39, First National Bank vs. Stiff.

No. 232, Turnpike Company vs. Oakland Railway Company.

No. 50, Kraft et vs. Everson.

No. 308, Stewart et al. vs. Williams.

No. 61, Carr vs. Piper.

No. 64, Watterson vs. Allegheny Valley Railroad Company.

No. 65, Same vs. same.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The case of Duff vs. Wilson still occupies the attention of this court. A verdict will probably be arrived at to-day.

Quarter Sessions—Full Bench.

The usual routine of business was transacted in this court on Saturday.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

District Attorney Swope, on Saturday filed informations in causes of forfeiture as follows: and in which the usual orders were made:

United States vs. one box of cigars, owned by W. H. Wirt, of Mercer station.

United States vs. nine thousand cigars, owned by Philip Dier & Brother, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

United States vs. nine thousand cigars, 375 pounds of raw tobacco, and other property owned by Andrew Ramsey, of Manor Station.

THE PITTSBURGH SCHOOLS.

George H. Anderson's Rejoinder to Senator Howard—Letter from Senator Howard.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

A long communication in your paper, and another in the Dispatch, both from the pen of Senator Howard, and several other notices editorial and otherwise in the late official paper of the city, seem to demand a rejoinder.

The usual changes are upon the items of "courtesy," "unexpended balance," "defeated candidate in Senatorial contest with Mr. Howard," &c., &c., and no new charges framed that have not already been fully answered. They come back on their own tracks with a "damnable iteration," as though conscious of the weakness of their attacks.

Mr. Howard publishes my letter to Senator Graham, for which (barring the interpolations,) I thank him. The letter, though not intended for publication, contains nothing to be ashamed or afraid of. On the contrary, the suggestions received the endorsement of Senator Graham, whose answer is here with appended. The letter and answer, in fairness and principles compare very favorably with those of Senator Howard, in the estimation of the people, whom Mr. Howard has been ambitious to represent. Mr. Howard's importunities for office for filends of lying mother land created by J. Morris, J. Ludwig and N. Alexander: that defendants, who are engaged in the coal business, own coal under the farm of John Sampson on the east side of complainant's coal, and under the farms of Thos. Lauderson and Wm. Parke on the other side, so that the coal of Johnston forms a pocket or basin, and that the contracts of the defendants for a distance of three hundred yards, that the other plaintiff, Wm. Harper, is in the employ of Kier, Foster & Kier, as their first boss; that the defendants, each of them, are mining the coal and mean to cut that under the Anderson & Parke track, have forthwith and illegally commenced to drive an entry through the middle of the pocket aforesaid, taking away the coal, and working irreparable injury to the property, and that the defendants admitted the trespass, but refused to desist, taking away the coal, and that unless their operations until they had completed their two tracts. The complainant prayed for an injunction to restrain the defendants from mining the coal.

Messrs. Hampton and Dalzell, attorneys for Johnston, filed this bill in the District Court, and a preliminary injunction was granted by Judge Kirkpatrick. The defendant's counsel, Messrs. Moreland, Moore and Kerr, and Mr. Mast Connell, made a motion to dissolve the preliminary injunction, and filed these answers of the defendants, who claimed to have an article of agreement for the coal, made between Johnston and Dr. Wilson, which article, after passing through various hands, became their property. They claimed that under this equitable title they had a right to mine the coal, and do the things complained of in the bill. After full arguments, Judge Kirkpatrick dissolved the injunction, setting forth his reasons in an opinion, which was published some two weeks after the argument of papers. The defendants, under this decision, proceeded with the work, as before.

Mr. Johnson's counsel, not being satisfied with the law as laid down by Judge Kirkpatrick, discontinued the case in the District Court, and filed a new bill in the Court of Common Pleas, setting forth the same facts as in the original bill. By an agreement with counsel, Peppersmith, representing the defendants, a preliminary injunction was granted, which is to stand until the further order of the Court, enjoining the defendants from proceeding with the work of mining the coal, and that the question fully determined whether the equitable title claimed by Johnston is valid or not. It was an understanding that the defendants' counsel might move to dissolve the injunction in the future. Accordingly, a motion to dissolve was made, and notice given that it would be argued on Tuesday. The case will therefore come before a full bench.

Mr. Walton's resolutions of the 14th differ only from those of Mr. Howard's in the addition by him of the words in the 11th, in the addition by him of the words in the 11th, in the addition by him of the words in the 11th,